THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

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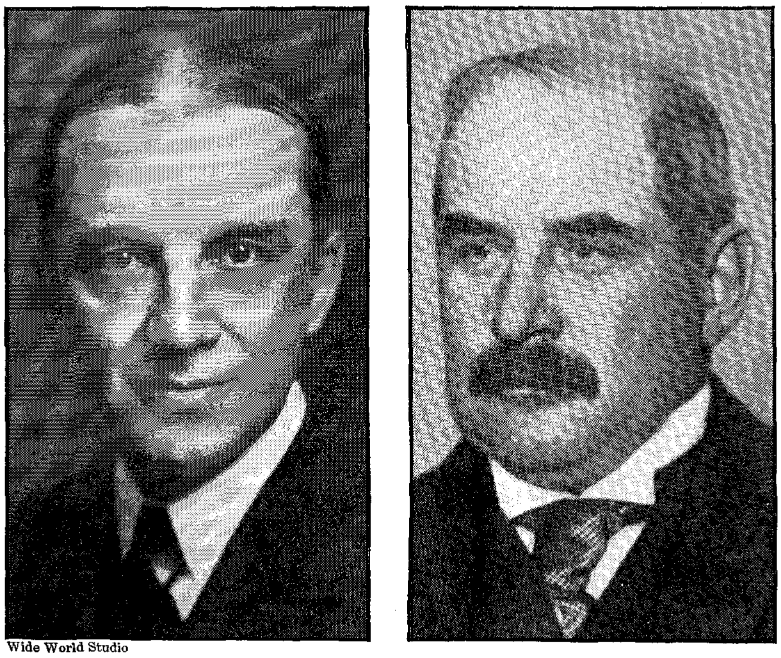
TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

"THE FINAL LIQUIDATION OF THE WAR"

THE GREATEST SINGLE PROBLEM before the world is German reparations, it is generally agreed, and the meeting of a new "Dawes Committee" next week to settle how much Germany will pay, and how she will pay it, is hailed by the press in America and Europe as nothing less than the final liquidation of the war. The task, says former Chancellor Marx of Germany, "is extraordinarily difficult and responsible, perhaps the most difficult one ever imposed upon any commission." So there is wide-spread relief that the best financial brains of all the nations concerned have been set to work to determine, in the words of one press correspondent, "how much Germany can pay the Allies annually and in entirety to wipe the World War's red-letter column from the slate." It is an American problem as well as a world problem, we are reminded, because we have a 2¼ per cent. interest in the German payments; still more because our Allied debtors want the money from Germany to pay what they owe us, and finally because American investors are expected to take the bulk of any bond issue that may be floated to "commercialize" all or part of Germany's obligation. Moreover, as in the case of the previous committee of experts, the spotlight is thrown upon the two American members, Owen D. Young, associated with Mr. Dawes five years ago, and the banker, J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Young's experience is held to justify his appointment, and Mr. Morgan's importance in international banking circles brings from the Milwaukee *Journal* the cry: "Here is the ace of spades himself"; and from the Chicago *Tribune* the conclusion that the coming agreement "will be, in essence, an international bankers' settlement." The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* speaks for practically the entire American press when it observes that "it would be hard to imagine a stronger team" than Messrs. Young and Morgan and their alternates, Thomas W. Lamont and Thomas M. Perkins. To their great task, says the New York *Times*, "they will bring special competence and an enviable prestige."



Wide World Studio

OWEN D. YOUNG J. PIERPONT MORGAN

WILL HELP EUROPE UNSNARL THE REPARATIONS TANGLE

The experts are expected to go to work on February 9 in Paris. In general, European and American newspaper opinion is optimistic. One pronounced advantage, writes Leland Stowe from Paris to the New York *Herald Tribune*, is that it may well be called a veteran committee:

> "No less than six of the principal experts were members of the original Dawes committee, and will take up the task of revision, aided by thorough knowledge of all the intricacies overcome while shaping the Dawes plan.
>
> "Mr. Young and Sir Josiah Stamp, the British financier, head this list. The others are Jean Parmentier, of France; Alberto Pirelli, of Italy; and MM. Francqui and Gutt, of Belgium. The latter was an alternate delegate on the Dawes committee, but has since been an active member of the Reparations Commission, thereby having invaluable first-hand experience of the problem from the time the Dawes committee assembled until the present time."

And there are other reasons, too, why it seems to this correspondent that the second Dawes committee ought to succeed in its work:

> "The first factor bolstering the experts' chances of success is the terrific price of their failure, should they fail. A deadlock or absolute refusal to compromise on one side or the other will not kill the Dawes plan as it exists; the machinery for Germany to continue paying the Allies 2,500,000,000 marks yearly would remain. But such a failure would be an almost incalculable blow to European relations and Continental politics.
>
> "Psychologically and politically, all observers here agree, Germany and the Allies would take a long step backward, while European—and especially German—bonds would be sorely hit, and all would share the fruits of a common fiasco. Europe has had enough of chaos and distrust since 1918 to know that.
>
> "If the experts break down in their task, some one will be to blame. Who wants to accept this heavy responsibility, before his own national and the world's opinion? Neither France nor Germany can afford to have the world's press flaunt the news that its delegates' stubborn insistence on a few more or less million marks has set the Dawes clock back almost to where it started. This threat of full responsibility for failure is certain to carry great pressure.
>
> "Still a third factor, distinctly favorable to the experts' cause, lies in Germany's situation as she goes into the negotiations. Germany has three great reasons to do her utmost to get a settlement now. She does not want to continue paying two

and a half billion marks a year. She is fretting for complete evacuation of the Rhineland, and a reparations settlement appears the only manner of persuading the French and Belgians to withdraw before the time limit. And Germany is confronted with the provision known as the 'index of prosperity,' wherein it is stipulated that she will have to pay more than the present full Dawes annuity if her internal prosperity justifies it."

While Owen D. Young thinks that the Chairman of the new committee will be a European, everybody else seems to think that it will be Mr. Young. Between the appointment of the American experts and their departure for Europe, Mr. Young said, in answer to reporters' questions, that the first Dawes committee merely fixt a standard annuity for Germany to pay until some other arrangement should be made. Hence the work of the present committee "is not so much to revise the Dawes plan as to complete it." "What we are really going to do," he went on, "is to determine the amount of an annuity and the number of years it is to continue so as to fix a total for Germany's obligations." Finally, Mr. Young made this suggestion: "I would be very glad, and it would be a great convenience to the world, if the present committee of experts could be known as the second Dawes committee."

"THE NEW DAWES COMMITTEE"

The experts committee appointed to make a final settlement of the German reparations problem.

GREAT BRITAIN—Sir Josiah Stamp and Lord Revelstoke, both directors of the Bank of England.

FRANCE—Emile Moreau, governor of the Bank of France, and Jean V. Parmentier, director of Movement of Funds at the Ministry of Finance, and member of the Reparations Committee on Transfers.

BELGIUM—Emile Francqui, ex-Finance Minister, and M. Gutt, a leading banker and recognized expert on European finance.

ITALY—Commendatore Pirelli and Professor Suvitch, well-known experts on European finance.

JAPAN—Kengo Mori, former Financial Attaché in London, and M. Aoki, under-governor of the Imperial Bank of Japan.

GERMANY—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, and Dr. Albert Voegler, head of large steel interests and a director of the Reichsbank; alternates, Dr. Karl Melchior and Privy Councillor Kastl.

UNITED STATES—Owen D. Young and J. Pierpont Morgan; alternates, Thomas Nelson Perkins and Thomas W. Lamont.

Here is "the first act in a new and interesting drama built upon the old theme of reparations and debts," as Frank H. Simonds sees it. The background may be sketched in very briefly. Under the Versailles Treaty, Germany was made responsible for damages to property of civilians, with other items. A Reparations Commission met in 1921 and established Germany's total liability at 132,000,000,000 gold marks (about $33,000,000,000). Germany proved unable to make the required payments under the "London Schedule," the French invasion of the Ruhr followed, and the German financial system completely collapsed. In the fall of 1923 the Reparations Commission appointed a committee of experts to investigate the German situation and report. This included two American members, Charles G. Dawes, Chairman, and Owen D. Young. In 1924 this committee drew up the so-called "Dawes plan" fixing certain annual payments from Germany, which, beginning with smaller sums, reached a standard annuity of 2,500,000,000 gold marks ($625,000,000) in the fifth year, beginning September last. Various revenues were assigned to meet these payments and administrators were placed in Germany to take charge of the working of the plan. So far Germany has met all payments promptly, and her prosperity and stability have increased. Last September representatives of the Allied Powers agreed that a new committee of experts should be appointed to work out "a complete and definite settlement of the reparations problem," and in December it was decided that experts from the United States should be asked to participate. Our Government was approached, and it was found that there would be no objection to unofficial American representation. It was rumored for weeks that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Young would be the American members, and the appointment was officially announced on January 19.

Writers in this country and in European capitals agree that the prospect is better now for the fixing of a total than it was when the original Dawes committee met. All parties, writes Frank W. Connor from Washington to the New York *World*, "are agreed that the fixing of a definite sum will have a stabilizing effect on the general economic situation in Europe." He continues:

> "The committee of experts must determine the maximum Germany can pay and carry on, the total of her reparations obligations and the period within which she can reasonably be expected to discharge them. What the experts will find remains for the future to determine. The impression here is that the experts will not require more than perhaps two months for their work, and that their task, if begun in February as now indicated, should be finished by the end of April.
>
> "Allied statesmen have indicated that their governments are willing to agree upon a total amount that will enable them to discharge their war and post-war indebtedness to each other and to the United States, with something left over for reconstruction costs. There has been some talk from time to time of a total figure of $8,000,000,000. This is believed to be somewhat lower than the Allies are prepared to approve, since it would not cover the obligations which they must meet, not to mention a surplus for reconstruction costs. Germany may be expected to oppose even that figure as too high, but will be fortunate not to find herself saddled with a higher total figure.
>
> "Should the experts determine that Germany is able to pay a given total sum, say within twenty-five years, another problem will arise which the United States must consider. Under such an arrangement, assuming the total figure is ample to cover the interallied and American debts and part of the reconstruction costs, the Allies naturally would want to get rid of their debts to the United States within the shorter period. That would make in order a proposal for revision of the debt agreements worked out by the United States.
>
> "This in turn would bring up the question of a huge flotation of bonds by Germany. It can be stated positively that no such bond issue is imminent. In fact, that particular problem is not expected to arise for at least two years, and possibly longer. In other words, Germany will continue to pay for at least the next few years the annual sum which the experts fix, assuming its approval by the interested governments—and all their work must be so approved.
>
> "It is stated flatly that the American market at present could not and would not absorb any substantial part of a German bond flotation running into billions of dollars. If and when this stream is reached, it will be crossed.
>
> "While the United States Government remains aloof from the reparations problem in an official sense, we have at least a 2¼ per cent. interest in whatever Germany pays. This interest required the United States to approve the payments under the Dawes plan, not because Uncle Sam claims any reparations from Germany, but because somebody must pay the cost of maintaining an American Army on the Rhine for a time following the Armistice, and the 2¼ per cent. of the receipts is being applied to the discharge of that obligation."

This correspondent, whose discussion of the situation confronting the new Dawes committee is representative of recent comment on the subject, goes on to point out that France wants an early settlement because "in the absence of an agreement France faces the necessity of discharging her debt of $400,000,000 for American war stocks purchased after the Armistice, which falls due next August." Of course, this sum goes into the general debt under the Mellon-Berenger debt-funding agreement. But under existing circumstances the French Chamber of Deputies would not ratify the agreement. So there must be either a

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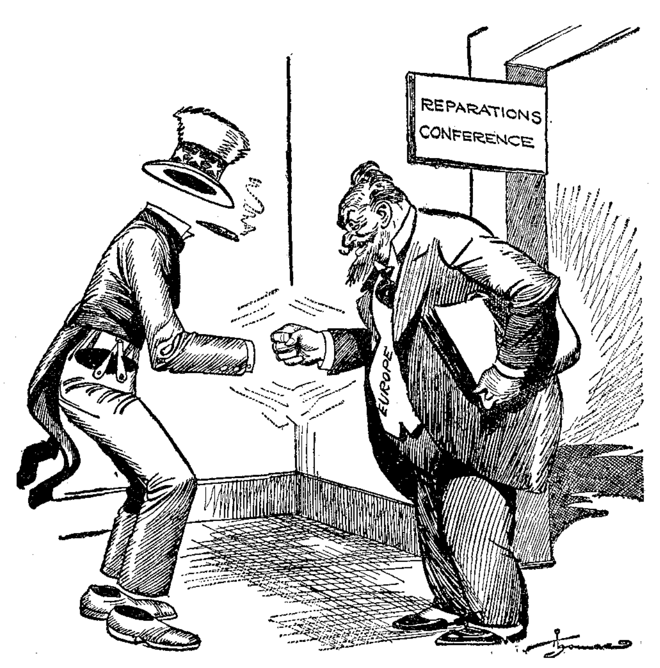
reparations settlement or an extension of time on the $400,000,000. And, of course, this is not the only place where the debt question comes in. For, continues Mr. Connor:

> "When the time for flotation of a huge German bond issue rolls around and the Allied governments come forward with a request to know what discount the United States is prepared to make for cash, we shall at last find that there is a very direct tie between German reparations and Allied debts to us, despite the official contention here that the two are entirely separate. An illusion that the two are wholly separate has persisted since the war, but this may be said to be an 'official' contention only, since many of the same officials concede the direct relation between reparations and Allied debts, when speaking unofficially."

While the experts will study "Germany's capacity to pay," George P. Auld, former accountant-general of the Reparations Commission, and author of a book on the Dawes plan, says the bargain to be made must commend itself to the German people.

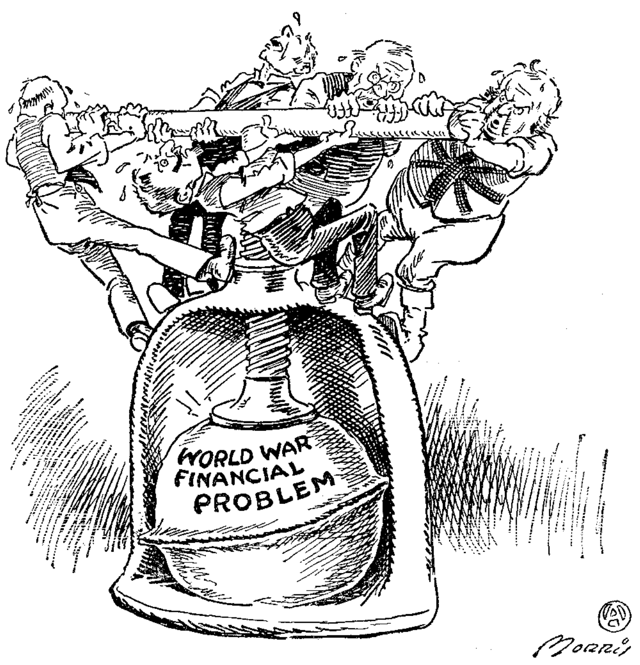
But any attempts to forecast figures that the experts finally will decide upon as representing Germany's capacity to pay "are pure guesswork," remarks John Elliott, in a Berlin dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*. With Mr. Gilbert's last report in mind, the French think Germany can easily keep on paying the present $625,000,000 annuity; a reduction to $550,000,000 is a suggestion that comes from England, and a German professor has mentioned $400,000,000. Now all these annual figures, continues Mr. Elliott, "represent a total vastly below the amount" which the victorious Allied Powers were dreaming of at the Peace Conference. At that time, we are reminded, French Finance Minister Klotz was calling for a reparations total of $200,000,000,000; the British experts called $120,000,000,000 a reasonable sum; in 1921 the Allies fixt Germany's liability nominally at $33,000,000,000, while the Germans at the same time offered $7,500,000,000. Concludes Mr. Elliott: "When the final figure ultimately is fixt, it is safe to wager that it will be found to be much nearer the German offer than the Allied demand in 1921."



IN SPIRIT ONLY

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

Any number of plans have been outlined in the press dispatches. For instance, the New York *Journal of Commerce* reports that the chief Allied and American interests are said in Wall Street to be agreed on a scheme of which the chief elements are "the elimination of the transfer clause, a reduction in the annual payment by Germany on reparations account, the fixing of a period of thirty-two years for such payments, and the sale of a limited amount of reparations bonds, only after the financial market here has definitely improved." But Sisley Huddleston, in a Paris cable dispatch to the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, insists, on what he considers the very best authority, that "no new plan has been agreed on in advance by the various governments concerned." He expects "a considerable controversy," with possible threats of withdrawal; and the principal clash between France and Germany over the latter's ability to pay, with the American delegation taking up the rôle of mediators.



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A NUT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS TO CRACK

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

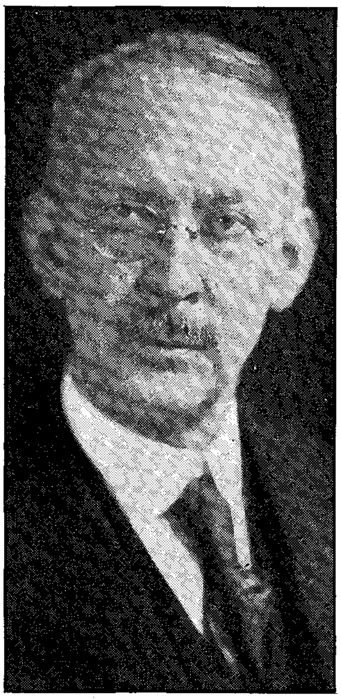
The way to bring about rectification of the whole matter of reparations and debts, we read in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "is to provide for a general international discussion of the debt situation, a cancelation of debts so far as they are overlapping, a reconsideration of the amount still remaining due, and a guaranty by all nations of the resulting net indebtedness." "Deny as we may the connection between the war debts due to our Treasury and the reparations which Germany must make to England and France and other countries, every clear-eyed man knows that it exists," we read in the New York *Times*. And—

> "When all the elements of settlement of these left-over and refractory financial materials of the war are thrown into the crucible, our war debts can not escape being melted up with the rest, to come out in some new form. Till that is done it can not be said that the main obstacles to a good understanding throughout the world, and especially to friendly relations with the United States, have been removed."

On the other hand, we find the position of many an American paper stated by the Minneapolis *Journal*, which says:

> "One thing is certain: The American people have declared themselves at the polls, in the matter of separation of reparations and war debts. And this country will not recede from this position, except it be with full guaranties of security."

As the Boston *Post* puts it: "It is the Allies' job to collect these reparations, and they must find some method whereby we shall be in no way involved."



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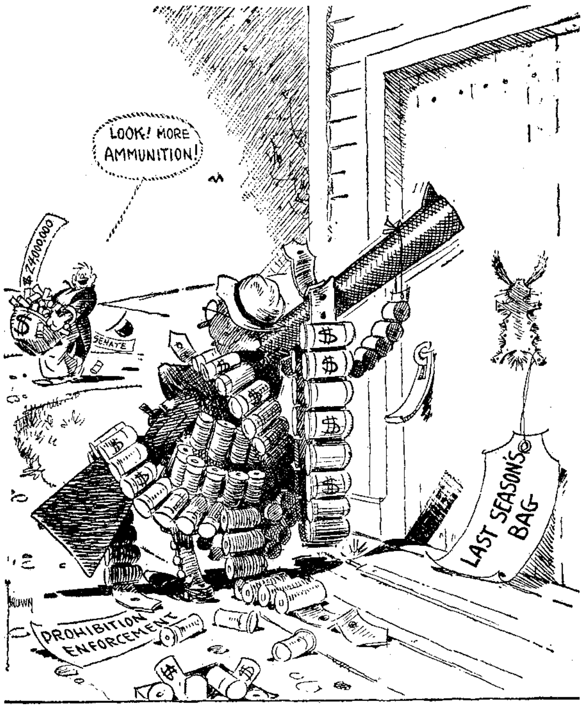
BISHOP CANNON

He thinks so.



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THE BEAR HUNTER STARTS OUT AGAIN

—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

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SECRETARY MELLON

He thinks not.

ARE MORE MILLIONS NEEDED FOR THE WAR ON DEMON RUM?

MORE MONEY FOR PROHIBITION?

THE STRANGE SPECTACLE of Democratic Senators attempting to force a Republican Administration to spend an additional $24,000,000 for Prohibition enforcement; of a bone-dry Senator characterizing Secretary Mellon's enforcement program as a "farce," yet willing to appropriate this huge sum for additional enforcement activities; of dissension in the ranks of the dry Methodists over the Mellon enforcement policies in general, and the advisability of further appropriations in particular—these things indicate to experienced political observers at Washington the suspicion that there is far more politics in the latest Prohibition debate, the first since the Presidential election last November, than appears on the surface.

The Senatorial battle which led the Senate, over the protest of Secretary Mellon and other Administration leaders, to vote for $24,000,000, to be used by Mr. Hoover, as he sees fit, to make Prohibition enforcement a success, began early in the present session, when Senator Bruce, of Maryland, proposed that enforcement funds be increased by $270,000,000. When this was defeated, Democratic drys proposed that $25,000,000 be appropriated for the same purpose. The amendment of Senator Harris, of Georgia, reduced this to $24,000,000. Since Congress already had allowed almost $43,000,000 for dry enforcement in the next fiscal year, including over $29,000,000 for the Coast Guard, however, Secretary Mellon, fearing the appropriation of such an enormous amount would upset the budget and might even create a Treasury deficit, lost no time in making known his opposition to the plan. But, says Elliott L. Thurston, in a Washington dispatch to the New York *World*, "under the lash of Bishop Cannon, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Bishop Nicholson, President of the Anti-Saloon League, the political drys disregarded budget limitations and Mr. Mellon's protests." Said a joint telegram from the dry leaders to Mr. Mellon:

"We have read your letter to Senator Warren concerning appropriation of $25,000,000 for Prohibition Department. We are amazed at your failure to recognize great dissatisfaction with inadequacy of present program, and to grasp opportunity presented by proposed appropriation for immediate development of more adequate program.

"Why can not appropriation be made subject to such distribution as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine after thorough investigation; part for Coast Guard, part for Customs, part for Canadian border, part for doubling or trebling field force, increasing salaries to induce higher type men to apply for this responsible and hazardous work, part for more thorough stringent surveillance of breweries and distilleries? . . .

"Speaking for those whom we represent we respectfully request prompt reconsideration and earnest support of the proposed appropriation, otherwise the question inevitably arises first: Does the Treasury Department sincerely desire efficient enforcement? And second, is it unable to develop an adequate program?"

That there was confusion and dissension in the dry ranks, however, was evident to Washington correspondents when Dr. Wilson, of the Methodist-Episcopal Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals lined up with Secretary Mellon in opposition to the additional appropriation, and went on record as saying, in a statement:

"We do not believe that the $24,000,000 proposed by Senator Harris, of Georgia, can be wisely used by the Prohibition Unit at the present time. If and when measures are taken to relieve congestion in the Federal courts, substantial additional sums might be used to the advantage of the country.

"Evidently the whole field of law enforcement should be thoroughly studied and a conclusion should be reached with regard to the necessities of the Department of Justice, the Coast Guard, and the Prohibition Unit."

To this was added Secretary Mellon's reply to the dry leaders' joint telegram, in which he said:

"Prohibition enforcement does not rest solely upon the Bureau of Prohibition, but its success depends largely on the cooperation afforded by the Coast Guard, the customs service, and the border patrol, and, what is even of more vital importance, on the possibility of bringing to trial cases prepared by the Prohibition Bureau and ready for trial.

"The Harris amendment makes the additional funds available to the Prohibition Bureau only, and restricts the uses by that Bureau, with no discretion in the Secretary of the Treasury.

"There are now 21,000 liquor cases pending in the Federal Courts and causing congestion, with no relief in sight. The customs service needs additional guards in the principal ports, and the border patrol needs strengthening, while in so far as the Coast Guard is concerned, Admiral Billard is at present undertaking a survey as to the ships needed to replace a number of destroyers whose usefulness has been pretty nearly exhausted, and is prepared to recommend an increase in the commissioned personnel of the Coast Guard.

"The Harris amendment would not make funds available for any of these purposes, nor could the additional money provided for be used for the educational purposes which you emphasize."

To the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot:*

"The Cannon-Nicholson telegram discloses a sharp difference of opinion between Secretary Mellon, who in the past has always enjoyed the nominal support of the Anti-Saloon League, and Bishop Cannon, who is probably, since the death of Wayne Wheeler, the League's most influential figure. It creates an issue that can not be ignored, and one that is sure to cause many of the political drys in both Houses of Congress embarrassment. They will be forced to choose between Mr. Mellon, the patron saint of national finances under Coolidge and the reputed choice of Mr. Hoover for similar service, and Bishop Cannon, who led five States of the formerly Democratic South into the Republican column last November.

"Bishop Cannon and Bishop Nicholson would seem to be acting on the theory that the time for a Prohibition showdown is approaching. Their purpose is to force the hand of Mr. Mellon, and by indirection that of Mr. Hoover."

For several years, declares the Springfield *Union*, "Democratic leaders have lain in wait for opportunities of making attacks on the Secretary of the Treasury, whose handling of the finances of the Government has not only demonstrated his high ability as a financier, but has won the general admiration and appreciation of the nation." Moreover, says the Washington *Post:*

"There is nothing to indicate that the Prohibition Bureau is not acting in perfectly good faith and extending its activities wherever and whenever conditions warrant.

"The Secretary of the Treasury has asked for and obtained a budget estimate of the amount that can be usefully expended in Prohibition enforcement. Any sum exceeding the estimate would be a waste, and would encourage graft."

The attitude of the dry sponsors of the $24,000,000 appropriation seems to be that, with more money available, stricter enforcement will be possible.

Quite a different picture, however, is painted by the New York *World's* Washington correspondent. Prohibition enforcement, he maintains, has in the last eight years cost the Government $250,000,000. Moreover:

"In the eight years Federal authorities have made 483,474 arrests for violating the law; sent 269,584 persons to jail for a total of 26,613 years; seized 38,087 automobiles, killed 135 persons, and suffered the loss of fifty-four agents who were 'killed in action.'

"Even the most ardent dry admits that the principal accomplishment has been a tremendous decrease in the ranks of the smugglers of 'good liquor,' while home-brewing, illicit stills, and the use of diverted alcohol for making gin has been on the increase.

"At the same time, in addition to the large personnel in the Coast Guard and the heavy cost of maintaining Coast Guard cutters; the added work in the Federal courts, and the additional assistance required, the Bureau of Prohibition represents an annual outlay of well over $8,000,000.

"In addition to administrators, assistant administrators, etc., there are 1,236 Prohibition agents, 317 Prohibition inspectors, 50 Prohibition investigators, 1,081 clerks, and innumerable chemists, messengers, attorneys, deputies, and even laborers.

"Starting with appropriations for the Prohibition Unit of $2,200,000 for the first six months of Prohibition, from January 17 to June 30, 1920, and then with $6,350,000 for the fiscal year 1921, the annual cost has now increased to close to $40,000,000, which covers the outlay in all Federal branches.

"Whether Prohibition has been a national benefit or a national calamity is a debatable subject between the wets and the drys, but there is no debate as to the economic loss and the enforcement cost."

There are some dailies, in fact, which take the stand that Prohibition enforcement can not be had at any cost. The Brooklyn *Citizen* includes itself in this category, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* insists that "something besides money is needed for the enforcement of the law." "The unvarnished truth," says the Atlanta *Constitution*, "is that no amount of money the Government could appropriate will curtail the rising tide of moonshine and home-brew." According to the Providence *News:*

"There is no doubt that more arrests are being made to-day than ever before; that some sources of liquor have been closed up. But what has been the net result of all this activity? There are more bootleggers to-day than ever before; more home-brewers. And the total amount of hard liquor, good and bad, drunk in the United States on the ninth anniversary of the birth of Prohibition was larger than was ever drunk on the corresponding date of any year previous to 1920."

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. What is the hungriest known insect? (p. 31).
2. For what did Thomas Hardy value the radio? (p. 22).
3. What country has forty or fifty kinds of money in common use? (p. 67).
4. Who are the original inhabitants of the Chaco Boreal? (p. 19).
5. What speed has the rocket-automobile attained? (p. 33).
6. Who are said to be the best advertised white women in China? (p. 17).
7. What two American Indians are distinguished in art? (p. 20).
8. What country controls the world's nickel market? (p. 64).
9. How can Bible-reading be encouraged? (p. 26).
10. What is the hardest thing known next to the diamond? (p. 32).
11. What country is both a creditor and a debtor nation in respect of war obligations? (p. 17).
12. Would a holiday for science be a happy occasion? (pps. 24–25).
13. What American and other financial experts make up the new "Dawes Committee"? (p. 6).
14. What is called "the finesse" of an airplane? (p. 33).
15. What is the most stealthy bug? (p. 31).
16. What country is proposing the most stringent book-censorship? (p. 23).
17. Where is the *Brazilian American* published? (p. 19).
18. What nation is second to the United States in the use and manufacture of motor-cars? (p. 65).
19. How much has been spent for Prohibition enforcement in the last eight years? (p. 9).
20. Should a church shape its theology to suit its people? (p. 25).
21. What is the longest possible time a person can live buried? (p. 34).
22. Why is John D. Rockefeller, Jr., trying to oust Col. Robert W. Stewart from control of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana? (p. 11).
23. What two months bring the maximum fatalities among children from automobiles? (p. 34).
24. Is the lack of home-made bread having a bad effect on family morals? (p. 26).
25. What is the area in square miles of the Chaco region where Bolivia and Paraguay came to blows? (p. 18).

SMITH CALLS ON HIS PARTY TO WAKE UP

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY simply "doesn't exist between elections," declares the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), but "Governor" Smith, as many papers still continue to name him, comes from behind defeat for the Presidency to call over the radio upon the constituency of more than 15,000,000 voters for him, not only to get busy organizing for continuous educational party work, but to contribute enough for that purpose in addition to cleaning off a deficit of $1,500,000 from the November election slate. This idea of a wide-awake, well-equipped Opposition party to the party in power, which shall be constantly on the job, is naturally praised by the Smith press even where doubts are exprest that popular subscriptions will meet the need, and there is considerable approval of the idea in independent and even Republican papers, especially in Eastern States. "An ideal worth striving for," comments the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.); the Springfield *Union* (Rep.) agrees that "it is highly important for the welfare of our political life under a two-party system that the opposition should be strong and resolute with a militant policy of its own. There is no question as to the soundness of this view."

SMITH BUGLE-CALLS

"It has been the habit of the Democratic party to function only six months in every four years. Waste and extravagance are necessary companions to hurried organization.

"When the Democratic party finds itself facing a national convention, it begins to shop around the country for the place likely to put up the most money toward the liquidation of the deficit.

"The party should be responsible to the rank and file, and the whole system of calling upon a few rich men to make up a party deficit is wrong. It tends to place too much power exactly where it should not be, and that is in the hands of the few.

"The Democratic party must be a progressive, vigorous, militant party, standing firmly for the rights of all people, constantly laboring for the vindication of the policies and principles underlying the establishment of our country.

"Obviously, to be effective, the party can not confine its activities to the short period of time immediately preceding a national election and allow its adherents to be lulled into the belief either that the problems have been settled or will eventually settle themselves.

"The National Democratic Committee should have suitable and well-equipped offices where Democrats throughout the country may keep in touch with the members of Congress and the affairs of the nation.

"I am entirely dissatisfied to have the Democratic party be simply a party of opposition."

In brief, Mr. Smith insists that the party habit of lying down for sleep after an election is unworthy of a democracy. (Quotations from his radio address are boxed above.) Permanent organization for publicity and vigilance concerning the actions of the party in power should be established and maintained. The partizan press is inadequate for keeping the people informed of the facts regarding public questions, involving fundamental issues of democratic government, such as the Boulder Dam, farm relief, the tariff, and Prohibition. In the huge popular vote of 1928, rather than the margin of the electoral college, the Democratic party made the best showing since the second election of Wilson. By way of personal contribution to the needed funds, Mr. Smith turns over the publication of a book of his campaign speeches to the Democratic National Committee to be sold at $2, and calls for subscriptions from that amount up.

What Mr. Smith's proposition is up against is "a psychiatric case," according to the Baltimore *Sun's* (Ind.) diagnostician:

"The truth is that the Democratic party doesn't exist between elections. At such times there are Democratic parties, but they are worse than divergent—they are actively antagonistic, pulling against each other so effectively that none can move.

"Last fall Al Smith was the Democratic party. It was for Al, and not for the platform, that 15,005,497 voters cast their ballots. Indeed, Al was in some sense the Republican party, too; for it was against Al that many of that party's ballots were cast. But who is the Democratic party now? Is it Roosevelt, heir to Al's office and his policies, or is it Box, of Texas, who demands the expulsion of the 15,005,497 Smith men? Simmons, of North Carolina, calls himself a Democrat, but it is perfectly obvious that he doesn't belong to the same party as Bruce, of Maryland. If W. G. McAdoo is a Democrat, what is Albert C. Ritchie?

"Give us another Al, or, lacking that, another Woodrow Wilson, or, lacking both, even another W. J. Bryan, and we shall be able to locate the Democratic party. But at present we defy any one to identify it. The Jackass's personality is split; he is in a fit of maniac depressive insanity; he is suffering from amnesia; and the chances are that it will require three and a half years to pull him together again."

The New York *World's* general indorsement of Smith's call for "a militant party" follows its severe criticism of the previous appeal for party militancy by the new Democratic Governor Roosevelt of New York, based on questionnaire replies from Democratic county chairmen throughout the country: "As a newspaper which supported Governor Smith, *The World* must dissociate itself entirely from the insinuation that the party was in any sense of the words 'cheated out of the Presidency,' as in the case of Mr. Tilden."

"Until the party develops convictions, a program and leadership, there is nothing for which it can organize, there is nothing to which it can give 'publicity.' Governor Smith attempted in the last campaign to improvise convictions and a program. But such things can not be improvised. It is not within the power of any man to improvise a tariff policy, an agrarian policy, a foreign policy in the three short months of a national campaign.

"Mr. Hoover and his advisers will feel entitled to a certain period of marking time, in which the country waits tolerantly to learn what they will do. But Mr. Hoover would doubtless agree that for the good of his own party a militant and constructive opposition is required. The shabbiest pages in our history have been those of years in which, as after Grant's victory in 1872 and Harding's in 1920, the majority felt that the minority was helpless. We need a critical scrutiny of what the majority does. As Governor Smith suggests, we may need still more a scrutiny of what it does not do. The Democratic party brought forward a sound and constructive set of ideas in 1928, and should continue to press them."

David Lawrence, special correspondent at Washington, informs his papers that party control is still in the hands of friends of Smith, and that the head and shoulders of the Democratic party organization is Governor Roosevelt of New York, with Smith at his side. Beyond mere phrases of approval of the Smith appeal in the Democratic press, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer's* editorial, "Too Much Sleep," is fairly representative:

"Without regard to partizan politics, we believe, Americans will welcome the suggestion of Alfred E. Smith that the Democratic party abandon its old habit of coming to life only once in four years—just in time to receive its quadrennial drubbing—and make itself instead a fighting organization in American political life. The idea is in the minds of many party leaders. Governor Roosevelt has interested himself in it actively. It merits serious attention.

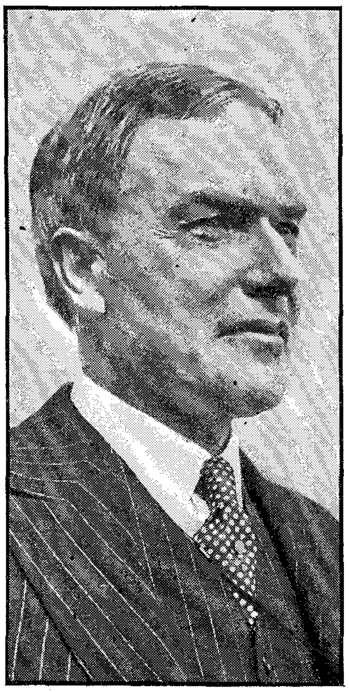
"Government in America rests with apparent security on the two-party system. One party administers; the other, in theory, voices the opposition. The one function is about as important as the other. The whole theory breaks down, however, if the opposition goes to sleep after each Presidential election, abandoning the rôle of critic for one of contented indifference.

"Republicans never emulate the Democrats in this. For them defeat is a spur to more vigorous action, not a sedative. They fight hardest when down

"We hope the counsel of Smith, Roosevelt, and other Democratic leaders bears fruit. A militant, liberal, and progressive

Democracy, operating every month of every year, will render the nation a perpetual service. And for that great parties exist."

In the South there appears to be considerable hesitation of editorial comment. We find the Louisville *Courier-Journal* paying a high personal tribute to "the real Al Smith, who stands out more clearly in his radio speech than he did even in the campaign. Like a good general, he doesn't desert the field when his personal star declines." The Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch* emphasizes the "eternal vigilance so wisely recommended," which should strike a responsive chord, since "he asks nothing for himself but has only the good of his party and of his native land at heart." The Richmond *News-Dispatch* concludes that the party "must abandon its defeatist attitude and get into harness, without handicap, determined to carry on for the best, as it sees the best, no matter who holds the whip-hand in Washington." The Meridian *Star* (Ind.) says:



Acme Newspictures

THE ATTACKER

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., minority stockholder in the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and lover of peace on earth and good will between nations and in business, who is trying to oust Col. Robert W. Stewart, head of the Indiana corporation.

> "'Paying for a dead horse' is not a pleasant undertaking.
>
> "The carcass of the Democratic treasury deficit belongs to sixteen million Democrats. The sad remains are ours; we must bury them. And the sooner the better."

Another type of comment is voiced by the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), which considers that "little relief can be expected in the morality of campaign funds or the elimination of slush funds until the mass of voters realize their party responsibilities by financial support":

> "Party affiliation in the United States for the great volume of the voters is a slender attachment. During election time the ordinary citizen discovers loyalties which he will heatedly defend in barber-shop debate, but it is the rare voter who will contribute to the success of the party with a check, or to whom the thought of such a charity occurs. His club, his lodge, his church are included in his budget, but seldom his political party. If he considers the matter at all, he probably thinks that a strange beneficence or the other fellow is taking care of the finances of promoting his candidates. The other fellow dismisses the subject with the same notion. Consequently the campaign expenses are subscribed largely by men with a stake in the success of the party, by those looking for political advancement, for protection for their industry, for kindly legislation."

On the Pacific Coast the San Diego *Union* (Rep.) thinks Smith radio listeners "went away with a vague feeling of disappointment" over "a sound and sensible address, but the chill of defeat was on it." And the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (Rep.) also says:

> "It was natural and proper that the man selected by circumstance to be the leader of the Democrats in the recent election should exhort his party to move up from its passive rôle and seek actually to convert the nation to its beliefs and seek to be a positive rather than a negative force in future national campaigns. But Mr. Smith might well have suggested that it first formulate a code of action likely to be useful and worth fighting for. This he did not do."

THE BATTLE OF THE OIL GIANTS

NOT IN A LONG TIME has there been greater public interest in a battle between big business men for control of a great corporation than the press of the country now finds in the attempt of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a minority stockholder in the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, to oust Col. Robert W. Stewart, Chairman of the Board of the company. This fight, observes the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in a comment typical of many papers, "will show whether decency in business or the appetite for dividends shall rule." The showdown in this "battle of the proxies," as it is becoming known, will come at the annual meeting of the Indiana company on March 7, with the counting of the stockholders' votes for the reelection or retirement of Colonel Stewart. Meanwhile, the 58,000 stockholders, brokerage houses, banks, insurance companies, and other large holders of Indiana stock are being asked to rally to the support of one faction or the other.

Mr. Rockefeller is fighting Colonel Stewart on the unusually high ground that the present Chairman of the Board has damaged himself in the public eye by what one newspaper calls "evasive tactics" in the Senate Teapot Dome investigation; and that it would be for the best interest of the company for somebody else to hold the job. The Colonel, on the other hand, points to the financial record of the company during the last ten years, and especially that of the last year, as representative of his business ability and an indication that the public is not greatly concerned about his tactics in the Teapot Dome matter. Not only have the Indiana company directors alined themselves with the present Chairman, but they have addrest a communication to the stockholders, pointing out that the defeat of Colonel Stewart would be "detrimental to the welfare" of the company, and asking for enough voting strength to retain him. As Owen L. Scott explains in a Chicago dispatch to the Consolidated Press:

International Newsreel photograph

THE DEFENDER

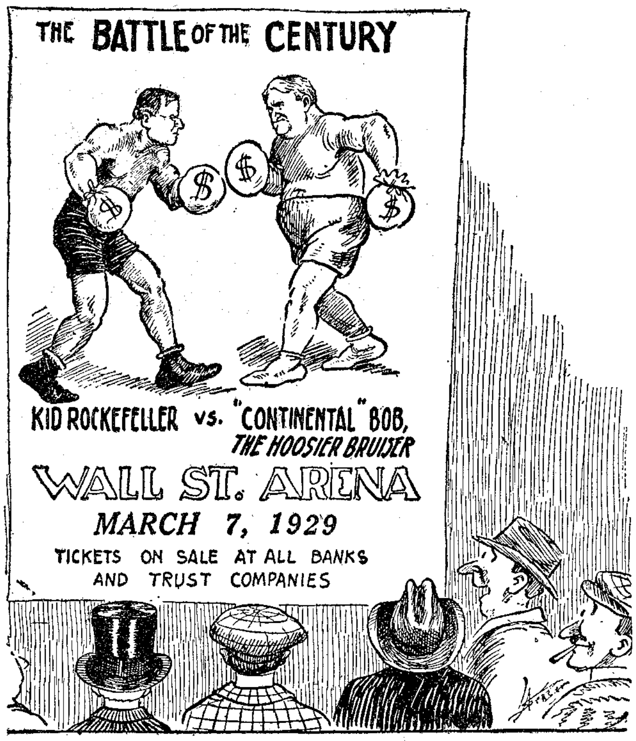
Col. Robert W. Stewart, Chairman of the Board of the Indiana company and a former Rough Rider, who maintains that the financial record of his company during the last ten years is good and sufficient reason for keeping him on the job.

> "Mr. Rockefeller starts off in the contest with a big advantage. Last March he showed his control over 1,339,920 shares, out of the total of 9,231,540, by withholding that number from support of Colonel Stewart. At that time he had but 140 shares in his own name, with the rest controlled by the family and Eastern associates.
>
> "Out of more than 9,000,000 shares, each of which has a vote, more than half are in the hands of persons holding fewer than 200 shares. A large percentage of these shares are in ten Middle Western States, where the company does business. Company employees are interested in campaigning activity among the 58,000 shareholders.
>
> "Colonel Stewart is virtually assured of an estimated 700,000 votes from stock held by over 16,000 company employees. He has the support of the Board of Directors, and it is reported that the banking interests of the Middle West are solidly behind the present Chairman of the Board. So important is the contest

for proxies that brokerage houses, which usually vote in a block the shares they hold on margin for customers, are asking customers to fill in their own proxies.

"Mr. Rockefeller, while controlling directly about 15 per cent. of the Standard Oil of Indiana stock, has come into the Middle West for support, with his direct appeal to the stockholders. So far, however, he has not followed this up by a campaign."

Both Colonel Stewart and Mr. Rockefeller have their elements of strength, notes a New York *Herald Tribune* writer. Great blocks of the stock are held by insurance companies, wealthy men, and large estates. These are expected to follow the lead of Mr. Rockefeller. In the words of this writer:


THE BATTLE OF THE CENTURY
KID ROCKEFELLER vs. "CONTINENTAL" BOB, THE HOOSIER BRUISER
WALL ST. ARENA
MARCH 7, 1929
TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES

THE GREAT OPPORTUNITY TEX RICKARD MISSED

—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald.*

"The fight is unique. It is not a struggle for supremacy between Napoleons of finance, but a fight on an issue of right and wrong. It is a fight to clean house, but to clean it by turning out one of the ablest, most aggressive, and most successful business executives that a great corporation ever had.

"Colonel Stewart was born on an Iowa farm, worked his way through Yale University, got a law degree, and became a reporter on a New Haven newspaper.

"Coming to New York looking for a job, he read that South Dakota had been admitted to Statehood, felt that a young lawyer would have a chance there, pawned his watch and bought a ticket to Pierre. He became a great pleader, holding juries in the hollow of his hand. Entering the service of the Standard Oil Company, he moved to Chicago. A riding, shooting, fighting man, he joined Roosevelt and served as Major in the Rough Riders during the Spanish-American War. After the Standard Oil Company was split up, he found himself with the Indiana company.

"Under his aggressive management the Indiana company grew probably faster than any of its sister companies. When he took hold it had 4,000 stockholders, a number since multiplied by nearly fifteen. Through his policies 18,000 employees became stockholders.

"The appeal to the employees is another feature which distinguishes this from all other financial fights. Employees have never been called on before on such a scale to pass judgment on the man who stands at their head. There is no secret Australian ballot, either; the stockholders must sign a power-of-attorney. The employee must stand up and be counted.

"It will be a painful dilemma for many. It is human nature for the employee to feel that if he votes for the losing side, the winning side will not feel kindly toward him. Many an employee will doubtless solve this problem for himself by selling out.

"Associates of Mr. Rockefeller have denied that he is buying stock in the open market. The stock has been soaring and diving, as it has been traded in heavily. This may mean that the two sides are pouring millions into the fight. It may only mean that speculative traders believe they will pour millions into the fight and are buying in anticipation of that development.

"Mr. Rockefeller is abroad, making a trip to Egypt. Before he left, Mr. Rockefeller, it is said, considered the matter of issuing a statement specifying his charges against Colonel Stewart. He refrained, feeling that this would be persecution."

Up to the present, this writer tells us, Mr. Rockefeller "has rested his case wholly on the testimony Colonel Stewart gave before the so-called Teapot Dome Committee of the Senate." We are told that—

"The most sensational part of that testimony was his admission that he had received bonds worth $759,000 from the mysterious and short-lived Continental Trading Company of Canada, which sold oil for $3,080,000 in Liberty bonds, part of which went to Secretary Fall at the time the Teapot Dome arrangements were made. This company bought 33,000,000 barrels of Texas crude oil for $1.25 and sold it to the Standard Oil of Indiana and other companies for $1.50.

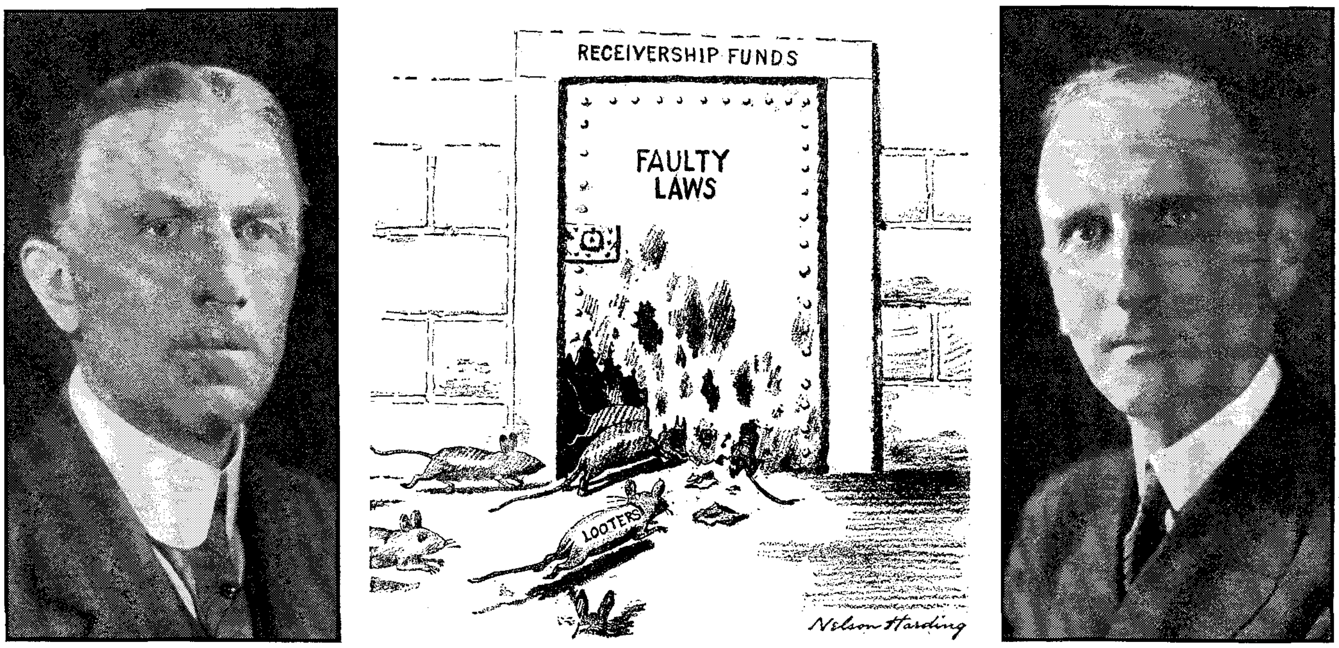
"In his earlier testimony, Colonel Stewart had flatly denied that he had ever received the $759,000 worth of bonds, or that he knew anything about them. At his second examination he admitted that he had received the bonds, that he had placed them in the custody of a subordinate, and that for seven years he had concealed the facts of the transaction. He said that he was unable to recollect the details, and insisted that he never intended to profit personally in any manner.

"Colonel Stewart was indicted for contempt for refusing to testify before the Committee, and was indicted for perjury for having said, in his first examination, that he had received none of the Continental Company's bonds. He was acquitted on both charges. In the perjury case the Judge instructed the jury that they must acquit if they did not find that a quorum of the Committee was bodily present. The evidence indicated that the quorum was not present, and Colonel Stewart was entitled to acquittal on this technicality."

Colonel Stewart's appeal to the stockholders, points out the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "is based on the fact that he has made money for the company. And it probably is a well-managed and prosperous concern. But this fight is not over dollars." What Mr. Rockefeller is trying to do, explains this paper, "is to restore confidence in a company and in an industry in which he is an outstanding figure. That confidence was badly weakened by Colonel Stewart's part in the oil scandal." And, adds the Baltimore *Sun*, "whatever the outcome of this struggle, the younger Rockefeller has taken a courageous stand. Win or lose, he will have gained respect for his motives and given 'big business' an example that is worthy of emulation."

Despite all this, however, "a deeper and more significant cause for the fight against Colonel Stewart" than personal prejudice against the Indiana company executive is seen by a Chicago correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* in the fact that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana not only has overtaken and passed Standard of New Jersey in the volume of its business, but that it has invaded the territory of the Eastern concern, in which the younger Rockefeller is a heavy stockholder. Relations between the two companies have been strained for some time, says a *Herald Tribune* article. As for the moral questions involved in the "battle of the proxies," the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* reminds us that—

"These have been settled, in so far as they ever can be settled legally. Colonel Stewart was accused of perjury and of contempt in connection with his testimony before a Senate committee. He has been legally acquitted of both charges. Courts and juries have said that Colonel Stewart is innocent of the charges that were brought against him. Those decisions are confirmed by the unanimous verdict of the Board of Directors. It would seem that the stockholders could accept those conclusions as a sufficient answer to public opinion and personal attack."



Underwood & Underwood photograph

CHARLES H. TUTTLE

MAKE REPAIRS!
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

Underwood & Underwood photograph

JUDGE JOHN C. KNOX

THE PROBLEM AND TWO MEN WHO ARE TACKLING IT

NEW YORK'S HUGE BANKRUPTCY FRAUDS

A DEATH-BLOW TO NEW YORK CITY'S so-called bankruptcy ring is seen by a number of financial and legal authorities in the recent announcement of the six Federal judges in the New York City district, headed by Judge John C. Knox, that henceforth all bankruptcy cases in their jurisdiction will be handled by a trust company. This reform in Federal bankruptcy practise, we are told, had been under consideration for some time, but the appointment of the trust company as official receiver was hastened by the abuses disclosed through U. S. Attorney Tuttle's investigation, together with that of the January grand jury. Moreover, says a lawyer who has spent considerable time investigating bankruptcy frauds, the problem is a national and not a local one. Any real investigation, he adds, "would turn up some interesting facts in almost any large American city."

The sweeping extent of the reform, says the New York *World,* is indicated by the fact that it will deprive more than three hundred lawyers of fees and benefits of receiverships. The magnitude of the operations and the possibilities for illegal practises, notes the New York *Times,* is indicated by the fact that more than $17,000,000 was in the hands of receivers for liquidation last year. Since bankruptcy proceedings have been known to consume as much as 43 per cent. of the assets, it can easily be seen that business failures and the lax administration of receivers in the New York district are a heavy tax on the purse of the ultimate consumer.

Harden Colfax, Washington correspondent of the Consolidated Press Association, says conservative authorities have estimated that 75 per cent. of bankruptcies are tainted with some degree of fraud. Business failures last year were 23,942, with liabilities aggregating $486,559,000, asserts this writer. So serious has the situation become, that the National Association of Credit Men raise a protective fund of at least a million dollars a year for the continuous drive against commercial crooks. In the opinion of the New York *Evening Post:*

> "The receivership arrangements in force have long been a public scandal and a subject of severe criticism among lawyers. It has frequently been asserted that if the whole truth ever came to light the reputation of a good many judges would suffer. But the very dimensions of the abuse have contributed to its continuance. The patronage has been so valuable and so closely bound up with shady politics that it has flourished in the face of what amounts to official condemnation."

"A sweeping investigation" is demanded by the Brooklyn *Eagle,* "not merely to break up the New York bankruptcy ring, but to make drastic changes in the laws." We read on:

> "The business of the courts should be taken out of politics, and receiverships should be kept out of the hands of individuals and groups with special influence in the courts. There should be no politics or favoritism in the handling of a bankruptcy case. Trust companies, as now organized, are far better agencies to act as receivers than individual lawyers.
>
> "The announcement that in future all bankruptcies in the Southern District will be placed in the hands of the Irving Trust Company, which is organizing a special department to take care of the work, will automatically end the activities of rings of lawyers who have managed to get receiverships from the courts. Judges will doubtless be glad to be relieved of the pressure brought to bear on them to make appointments of this kind. It has been unsatisfactory from every point of view and has led to grave abuses."

The plan of designating a trust company as the official receiver is said to be partly in use in Chicago and completely in Detroit. In New York the referee and receiver, says *The World,* are, under the law, entitled to 6 per cent. on the first $500 liquidated, 4 per cent. on the next $1,000, and 2 per cent. on the balance. Based on the amount of bankrupt assets for last year, explains this paper, this would net the Irving Trust Company about $400,000 in fees, "plus whatever benefits there might be in having the asset funds on deposit and other legitimate business advantages which might accrue."

In the opinion of the American Bar Association, the English method of official receiverships is the sound method, and should be applied in this country. As the Washington *Post* explains:

> "In England, government employees serve as receivers on a salary. The custom in some parts of the United States has been for the court to appoint lawyers or trade concerns as receivers, on recommendations made in open court. When these receivers are entrusted with liquidation of bankrupt firms without supervision, the doors are opened wide to fraud and corruption of the worst kind. The best solution of the problem is to appoint only well-established banks and trust companies as receivers. This practise is followed in some Federal court districts, and has proved entirely satisfactory. Steps should be taken for immediate revision of the worn-out system which permits unscrupulous lawyers to prey on bankrupts."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

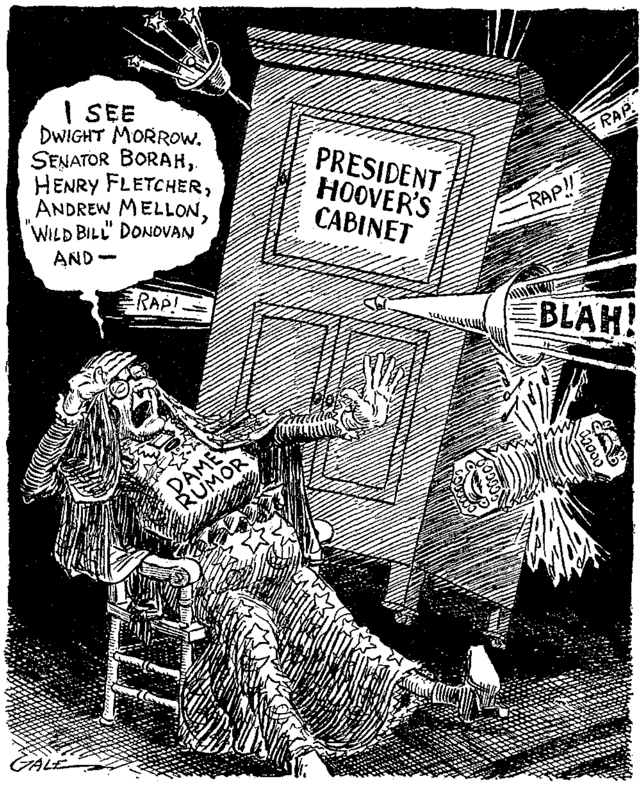
(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

The Afghans may be classed as Amanullificationists.—*Dallas News.*

We believe in Santa Claus all right, but we often wish he would cultivate a little quieter taste in neckties.—*Ohio State Journal.*

But how do they account for the fact there were no doctors to keep away until the first apple was eaten?—*Portland Express.*

The statement in Secretary of Labor Davis's letter to the Welsh newspaper that 86 per cent. of the people of the United States are poor was not lifted from one of his campaign speeches.—*Springfield Republican.*


I SEE DWIGHT MORROW, SENATOR BORAH, HENRY FLETCHER, ANDREW MELLON, "WILD BILL" DONOVAN AND—
PRESIDENT HOOVER'S CABINET
RAP!
RAP!!
RAP!
BLAH!
DAME RUMOR
GALE

THE SÉANCE WILL LAST UNTIL MARCH 4!
—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times.*

Ages ago, it is said, the elephant roamed over Texas. But aren't there fresher tracks than that down there?—*Toledo Blade.*

"Cornstalks treated by the new process make an exceptionally strong paper." Or would husky be the word?—*Detroit News.*

Gee, it's a wonderful relief to be living in a world that is absolutely pledged not to resort to war, unless it feels like it.—*Ohio State Journal.*

A recent Scotch story—in a different vein—is about the London child in Glasgow who thought a bag-piper was strangling a dog.—*Detroit News.*

So far no newspaper or magazine has started a poll to settle that little difference between John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Robert W. Stewart.—*Indianapolis News.*

Bermuda has refused to lift its ban on automobiles for the benefit of its doctors. This piece of standpatism isn't going to brighten the outlook of morticians to any extent either.—*Chicago Daily News.*

You can tell a civilized country. It's one where people kill the birds and then spend millions to fight insects.—*Portland Express.*

Governor Smith wants us Democrats to make up the deficit. It might be better for us simply to make up.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

How unfortunate that the only people who know how to run the country should have turned out to be magazine writers.—*Calgary Herald.*

Our great party is for anything calculated to advance the noble cause of world peace that the Democrats won't get the credit for.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Mustafa Kemal Pasha has just proclaimed a new alphabet for Turkey, altho any alphabet at all would be new to most of the inhabitants.—*San Diego Union.*

Chicago's proposed World's Fair will not take place until 1933, and by that time a real live Chicagoan ought to be worth going miles to see.—*New York Evening Post.*

Somebody has figured out that inventors receive from their inventions an average income of $37.25 a week. And then they have to invent a way of living on it.—*Los Angeles Express.*

A Western editor has found a good word for the saxophone. "It is the only instrument," says the Lawrence (Kan.) *Journal-World,* "that sounds as well when you are learning to play it as it does afterward."—*Detroit News.*

The most noticeable thing about most family trees is their need of pruning.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

Another cheering thing for us Democrats is we don't have to spend any more money until we get some.—*Dallas News.*

The Republican party spent $6,256,111 on the recent election, and those who regret it are mostly Democrats.—*San Diego Union.*

The Democrats still have a campaign deficit of more than $1,000,000, and it's pretty apparent now that they could have made money by settling the election out of court.—*New York Evening Post.*

That pair of flu germs was something else Noah might just as well have left out of the Ark.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

There is an advertisement in an Ohio paper for a lost black and white tomcat. We think he was on the air last night.—*Toledo Blade.*

It is said radio broadcasting has already added 500 words to the language. This is exclusive of mispronunciations of old ones.—*Detroit News.*

In France a woman divorced her husband, then became his business associate. Women will do anything for a little affection.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

According to the Atchison *Globe,* emotionalism in a woman makes her "attractive." Providing, of course, she doesn't dramatize it with a sash weight, or something.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

The Chinese have presented Gen. Smedley Butler an umbrella "with 10,000 blessings," and, considering the nature of the gift, it strikes me that 10,000 happy returns would be more appropriate.—*Detroit News.*

"Amo" is the Latin word meaning "I love." The opposite is express by the American word "Reno."—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

One promising thing about the fifteen-cruiser bill is that a cruiser doesn't have to be fitted out with interpretative reservations.—*San Diego Union.*

Mussolini must shudder each morning when he faces the menial task of shaving most of the Cabinet members.—*San Diego Union-Tribune.*

If a resolution indorsing the Ten Commandments were introduced in the Senate it would be loaded down with 110 reservations.—*New York Evening Post.*

Census takers will get four cents for each name they write, which is enough for "Smith," but think of writing Snicklefreitzheimer for four cents.—*Chicago Journal.*

A thought that comes in the few seconds one sits on an icy pavement is that Sir Isaac Newton need not have waited for the apple to fall to suspect gravity.—*Toledo Blade.*

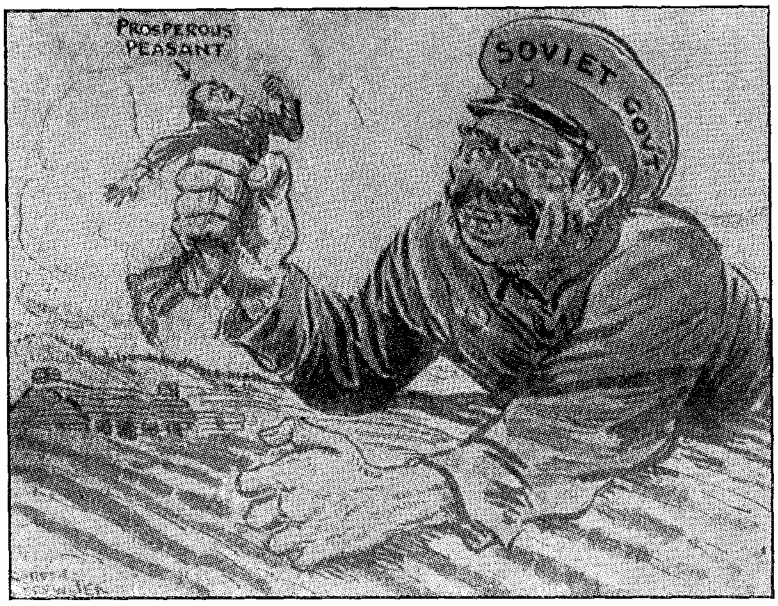
About $31,000,000 worth of Canadian liquor was imported into the United States last year. And probably about ten times that amount of Canadian labels.—*San Diego Union.*

Al Smith calls on all members of the Democratic party to wipe out the campaign deficit. Now for what the British Tommies in Belgium called the battle of Wipers.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

RUSSIA'S DAYS OF CRISIS

THE GRAVEST CRISIS of an economic character now imperils Soviet Russia, according to some anti-Bolshevik Russian journals, and they tell us that there is a shortage of food in Russian cities and a general fear among the people that worse privation is to follow. On the other hand, Soviet Russian authorities claim that the record of the past year shows a marked and general progress in the economic development of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Another report of anti-Bolshevik editors is to the effect that Russia seethes with popular discontent, which is especially acute among the peasants in the rural districts. It is charged also by these critics that Russia's hard times are due to the policy of I. Stalin, the virtual dictator of the country, who during the last year and a half practically abolished the small volume of private trade and private initiative which was introduced under the so-called New Economic Policy seven years ago by Lenin. Consequently, they aver, Russia has returned to "integral Communism" with the usual disastrous results. While Soviet newspapers do not talk too much of Russian difficulties, yet it would seem that confirmation of certain charges is now and again to be found in them. For instance, *Pravda*, the official organ of the Communist party, admits that there is serious unrest in the villages, and that assassinations of Soviet officials by peasants have become "strikingly frequent." This newspaper even relates that for the purpose of assassination the peasants generally used what is known as a "cut-off," or a sawed-off rifle which can be hidden under an overcoat. Prof. B. Brutzkus, a learned economist writing in the *Rul*, an anti-Bolshevik Russian daily, published in Berlin, comments on the situation as follows:



RED JUSTICE

—*The Evening Herald* (Dublin).

"A year ago free trade in agricultural products was virtually prohibited, market places were closed, and traders driven out. The Soviet authorities came back to the old system—abandoned in 1922—of compulsory seizure of the peasants' farm products at a fixt price, and sometimes even without any compensation. This was an event of enormous importance in the economic life of Russia. It meant that after seven years the New Economic Policy, which was a system of cooperation between the State and the private individual, was discontinued."

The results of this measure, Professor Brutzkus relates further, made themselves felt at once. The peasants began to restrict their production to their own needs, the export of grain abroad fell from 150,000,000 poods in 1926-1927 to almost zero in 1927-1928. (A pood equals about thirty-six pounds.) The finances of the country became entangled, various other difficulties appeared, and this authority continues:

"The Soviet officials understand the danger of the situation. They are not unwilling to restore the system of free trade. But it is not so easy to do that now. Railroad trains and river-steamships are again—as in 1921—filled with smugglers secretly carrying grain in bags, and these smugglers pay the peasants much higher prices than the State can afford to pay. The economic life of the country is rapidly declining.

"Will the end be a catastrophe? That depends upon the people. The fact is that the peasants are aroused, and that a passive struggle is already going on between them and the authorities. Moreover, owing to the shortage of food in the cities, the buying value of the *Tchervonetz* is diminishing. The moment when millions of city workmen and employees feel that the money paid to them is valueless may become fatal for the country.

"Embarrassed, the Communist authorities protest that the New Economic Policy is still in existence. But who can believe them? A year ago Stalin suppresst it, and the chaos into which the country is falling is a consequence of that fatal measure."

The same Berlin newspaper, *Rul*, publishes a letter from its correspondent in Leningrad, who says:

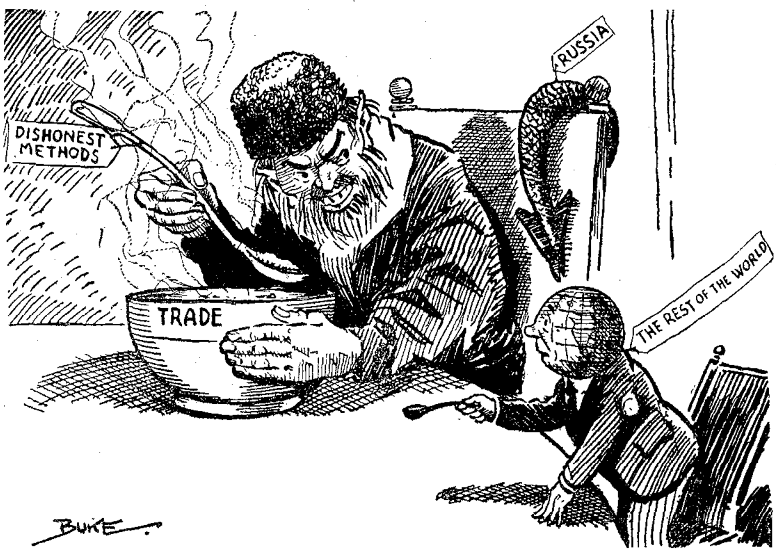
"As in the years of 'Military Communism' the system of 'food-cards' has been introduced in the city, and citizens are 'attached' to their respective cooperative stores. The delivery of a quarter of a pound of butter, or of so many eggs, is announced by radio at any time, sometimes even at midnight, as the greatest news in our miserable life. With fuel, however, it is still worse. Firewood is lacking, its quality is very poor, and in order to get it one has to wait in lines before the depots. . . . Consequently, dampness has become the plague of the whole city. The walls of apartments are covered with mold, and all complain. The Communists who live in the few houses with central heating are intensely envied."

The *Journal de Genève* points out that the virtual prohibition of free trade was directed by Stalin against the city bourgeoisie, which began to form itself under the New Economic Policy, and, chiefly, against the kulaks, that is the well-to-do peasants. The dictator perceived in these two groups a menace to Communism. This daily adds:

"Stalin is thus repeating the experiment which failed in 1920. And what is certain is that this experiment is about to prove a failure for the second time and for reasons which are obvious. The kulaks are not, as it is often thought, very wealthy peasants. They merely own some two cows, make about $300 a year, and are the only people in Russia who actually produce grain for sale. Poorer peasants produce only as much as they consume. So the grain supply of the cities and for foreign export depends entirely upon the kulaks.

"But the economic persecution now directed against the kulaks brings about a logical result. In order not to be bothered by the authorities, the kulak deliberately impoverishes himself. He sells his cows and restricts his production to his own needs. The political purpose of the Government is attained; but the cities lack food. Is it possible to conceive of a policy more silly than this?

"This is the immediate cause of the present Russian crisis. But there is also a deeper one which is rooted in the very foundations of the system. In theory the Communist régime consists in foreseeing all the needs of men and in adequately satisfying them through the governmental distribution of goods. Unfortunately, in practise, this is impossible. Statistics upon which this system depends can be neither sufficiently accurate nor sufficiently prompt. The State can not foresee all the necessities that may arise. And even when it foresees them, it can not achieve sufficient speed in production and transportation.



"WHO SUPS WITH THE DEVIL NEEDS A LONG SPOON!"
—*The Western Mail* (Cardiff).

"The capitalistic system certainly has shortcomings. But it is proved that it does work. Imperfect as it may be, the law of supply and demand allows production and trade to adjust themselves to consumption swiftly. It is proved, too, and for the second time, at that, that the Communist system fails to accomplish these results.

"The first time, in 1920, one could say that circumstances under which the Communist experiment was tried were exceptionally unfavorable. But this time Stalin is trying it at a moment which he himself has chosen and under far better conditions. What is he going to say in order to justify its failure and to find an excuse for the famine which will come soon?"

The German Social-democratic *Vorwaerts* also looks at the Russian situation pessimistically, for it remarks:

"It is in vain that Stalin's supporters hope to find a way out of the impasse in foreign credits and concessions. It is purely Utopian to think that their economic system will be saved by international capital. It is foolish to believe that agriculture can develop and improve while the campaign for the suppression of well-to-do peasants is in full swing. Moreover, as long as lawlessness and terror reign, Russia's national economics can not be restored.

"'Ghosts' walk in the Kremlin. It is surrounded by perils and enemies. Dissatisfaction is growing in the country. There is an idiotic 'leadership' at the top, and a passive but obstinate resistance of peasants at the bottom. Yet, the bankrupt rulers are still trying to play the rôle of the leaders of the world proletariat, and still regard themselves as the general headquarters of the world revolution."

In sharp contrast to the foregoing gloom is the cheerful and optimistic statement of Lev Michallovitch Kinchuk, Vice-Commissar of Trade, U. S. S. R., at Moscow, who writes an article for the Associated Press on the "general progress in the economic development" of Soviet Russia during the past year. This development is indisputable, he maintains, and goes on to say:

"In what might be classed as 'big industry,' production for 1926-27 exceeded the preceding year's output by 19.6 per cent. Yet the year 1927-28 gave an increase of 23.2 per cent. over 1926-27. For the economic year which commenced October 1 we propose to increase the country's production 20 to 22 per cent. beyond last year's figure.

"We are already outstripping prewar conditions in various lines. This is especially true in the production of electric energy which in 1913 totaled 1,945,000 kilowatts, rose to 5,145,000 in 1927-28, and is destined to reach 6,000,000 in 1928-29.

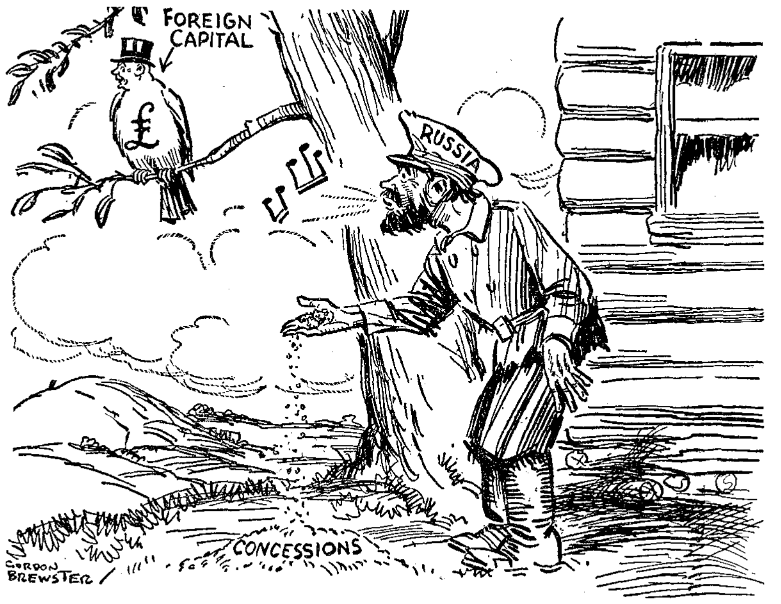
"Production of internal-combustion engines in 1927-28 was 403 per cent. above prewar figures, and agricultural machinery increased 201 per cent. in the same time. In 1928-29 we plan to increase this production of agricultural machinery so that it will be 280 per cent. above 1913.

"In 1928-29 commercial investments will reach 1,650,000,000 rubles (about $825,000,000), against 1,330,000,000 last year. In the current year we shall continue to erect new plants to make agricultural machinery, develop the Putiloff works, and build a new super-phosphate plant with an output capacity thrice that of the entire production for 1927-28. We shall also dig new potash mines, build a fertilizer plant in the Urals, and continue building the great power works on the Dnieper.

"In agriculture there has been a marked growth in some cultures, such as sugar beet and flax. The sown areas in these now exceed prewar cultivation by 58.5 per cent. Live-stock raising and animal husbandry generally are increasing annually.

"For other branches of agriculture we are justified in expecting that the Government's measures will bring an increase in acreage and also raise the yield and the market qualities of grain.

"By strengthening the rôle of the big collective rural households, we aim at the nationalization of the productive processes which in 1929 should reach the grain level of 1913."



A WARY BIRD
—*Irish Weekly Independent* (Dublin).

Growth in the market qualities of farm products, according to this Soviet authority, will inevitably produce an increased demand for manufactured commodities. To meet this exigency, he explains, steps are being taken to increase the production of the light and power industry by lowering its cost and thus increasing the sale of its product.

SCORING CHINA'S "LUCY STONERS"

MARRIED WOMEN who travel under their maiden names may not excite much discussion or attract exceptional attention in this country, but in China the imitators of Lucy Stone are being subjected to severe reproaches. One irate observer makes a plea in the Shanghai *China Critic* that the Government take steps to prevent married women from retaining their maiden names. Apparently what this Chinese directed newspaper calls "the oversea Chinese women" are most given to the practise. During the present days of reform, certain things are sometimes overdone, and *The China Critic* thinks the emancipation of womanhood would become extreme if the growing custom of adhering to maiden names were to spread any further. At the same time it is pointed out that:

> "This tendency is not altogether unexplainable. The modern Chinese girl, unlike her sisters of ten or twenty years ago, has a large circle of acquaintances. She has connections of her own besides those of her espoused. She has an opinion of her own which she may like to give, every now and then. In fact, she has an identity of her own, distinct from that of her husband's.
>
> "Then the catch-words 'equality of the sexes' have something to do with it. Why should the wife follow the surname of the husband, and not vice versa? There seems to be no justice for either of them to claim that the other must give up his or her own name. Apparently the most fair solution seems to be to let both parties retain their original ones under which they were known before they contracted to become man and wife.
>
> "But man and wife have different functions in society, different duties to mankind: and unless the whole institution of marriage is to be wiped out, wives should and must adopt the surnames of their husbands.
>
> "One of the greatest protections a man can offer to his wife is 'the protection of his name.' We do not have to refer to any extraordinary cases. Many incidents would be butting into others' business, but for the fact that the persons concerned were acting in the capacity of husbands in defense of their mates. From this point of view, what can be a better arrangement to facilitate and legalize this protection than to make the wives adopt the names of the husbands? The new practise would cause no end of difficulties in the way of requiring proof of the married status of couples before many legitimate and private affairs could be arranged, or else the whole system of marriage and married life would fall to pieces."

With due respect to the initiative of China's womenfolk, *The China Critic* goes on to say, the "Lucy Stoner" tendency is "an attempt to ape certain characteristics of the West." In China, we are told, the best-advertised white women are the moving-picture actresses of the United States and Europe. Mary Pickford, Lillian Gish and scores of others, it seems, are at the tip of the tongue of everybody who can afford to pay twenty cents or forty cents occasionally for a matinée. But, it is alleged, not one in a thousand of these same persons would be able to tell who "Ma Ferguson" or Lady Astor is, or even to give their maiden names. It is further charged that the Chinese in great number think it is "the fashion abroad for married women to retain their maiden names," and it proceeds:

> "Perhaps the vernacular press is also to be blamed for spreading this regrettable tendency. We notice with satisfaction that the government version of the list of Members of the Central Executive Committee has the names Mrs. Sun Yat Sen and Mrs. Liao Chung-kai in Chinese—which is the orthodox way—and not simply Soong Ching-lin and Ho Hsiang-ning, under which these persons are constantly referred to in the Chinese press. If our contemporaries in the Chinese language insist on saving one single word whenever these personages are mentioned, they would be sowing the seeds of trouble, which they shall certainly regret at no distant time.
>
> "Again the fact that our modern girls have their own circle of friends before marriage has practically nothing to do with the matter. Such has been the case in the Western countries for the last few centuries. Girls are expected to get married everywhere in this world sooner or later. The wife is the rule: the old maid the exception.
>
> "The regrettable tendency mentioned in this editorial assumes a different aspect when we look into the ways of addressing men and women. Nowadays male and female alike is addrest as 'Sien-sen,' colloquially meaning a teacher, and literally meaning an elder or one born before you. In one actual case we know of, a school has among its teaching staff a married couple and the brother of the wife. The lady still keeps her maiden surname, and as a result, has often been mistaken as the wife of her own brother by their new acquaintances."

From *The North China Standard* (Peking)

ONE WAY EAST AND WEST MEET

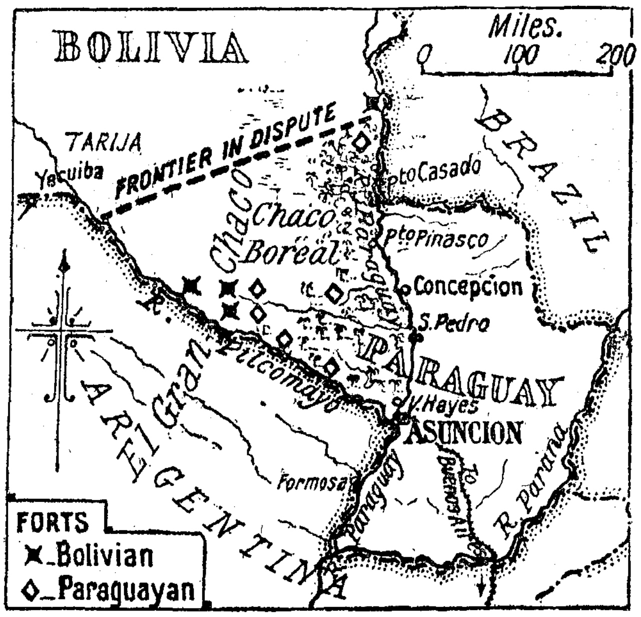
Cultured Chinese women of to-day, who held a fashion show at Peking.

JOHN BULL'S DEBT TO UNCLE SAM—At each payment by Great Britain on its war debt to Uncle Sam complaints are heard from various parts of the British Empire about "the hardest bargain ever made between nations, except as the result of conquest." If the terms of this agreement are to be modified, remarks the Vancouver *Morning Star*, the movement will have to be begun and carried through from overseas, and this daily goes on to say:

> "Great Britain long ago stated her position. She is both a creditor and a debtor nation in respect of war obligations. Far more money is owing to her than she owes to the United States. When the question of balancing accounts came up after peace was declared she exprest her willingness to cancel all European indebtedness to her if the United States, recognizing that the money had been borrowed simply to be lent to the continental Allies, wrote off the British account. The United States, however, refused to consider anything but the letter of the bond. Great Britain's name was at the back of certain pieces of paper, and Great Britain must pay, regardless of other considerations.
>
> "It must be admitted that the interest rates were scaled down, but had this not been done a situation so strained would have been created between the two nations that the indirect losses occasioned the Republic would have far exceeded the additional sum realized. The funding was the result of a bargain in which the United States obtained all that it felt that it could obtain with advantage to itself.
>
> "But the United States is not altogether easy about the matter. Suggestions that the terms of the settlement be revised are made on this side of the Atlantic, not on the other. The British are too proud to beg for any amelioration of the hard contract that, indirectly, has forced the sale to Americans of the great art and historical treasures of the country."

LATIN-AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE CHACO DISPUTE

THE DANGER OF A CONFLAGRATION that would have involved all Latin America in the border conflict that took place early in December last between armed forces of Bolivia and Paraguay, as a result of the controversy over the Chaco boundary dispute, is said happily to have vanished. The question at issue, we are told, is now being submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice. When the trouble broke out due note of it was taken in these pages with comment from the American press. How the other Latin-American countries look upon their two neighbors at odds with each other may now be judged from observations in the Latin-American press. Various journals point out that, as often happens in South American disputes, the problem originates in the vagueness with which the boundary lines between the States were drawn by the founders of the respective republics. The fight against Spanish domination was at the time more important than a scientific determination of boundary lines, and thus the Chaco zone, a vast inland territory of more than 100,000 square miles, located between the Pilcomayo and Paraguay rivers, has remained uninhabited and been a topic of dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay since the beginning of the last century. Attempts at settlement were made in 1867, 1879, and 1894, but none was approved by the legislatures of either country. In January, 1912, a new pact was drawn up, nominating the President of Argentina as arbitrator, but this agreement also was annulled in 1913. Repeated border incidents led to a new agreement, signed in Buenos Aires on May 22, 1927, under the good offices of the Argentine Government, but in the following conference Paraguay insisted on demilitarization of the disputed zone previous to any arbitration award, and this was refused by Bolivia. The collapse of the Buenos Aires conferences led to the bloody incidents at the beginning of December, and for a few days war seemed unavoidable, as severe fighting between the border garrisons assumed larger proportions. The Buenos Aires *Nacion* was plainly alarmed by the outbreak of hostilities, and remarked solemnly:



From the London *Times*

WHERE BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY CAME TO BLOWS

The Chaco region in dispute between two Latin-American countries has been the cause of tension for many years. It is 100,000 square miles in area, and the conflict over it is said to result from the fact that when boundary lines should have been scientifically made, these two countries were more interested in throwing off the yoke of Spain than in setting their house in order.

> "Never before has there been a graver moment in Latin America. Both countries should entrust the solution of the problem that divides them to an impartial commission appointed by third parties, and pledge themselves unequivocally to refrain from war. It is high time that both contenders abandon their uncompromising attitude for the benefit of all America."

Another Buenos Aires newspaper, *La Prensa,* declares that Argentina's interest would be imperiled by a war at its very doors, and it recalls that Argentina settled her difficulties with both Paraguay and Bolivia through arbitration and so "we firmly believe both countries would view with pleasure our attempt to mediate definitely in their present controversy." A more fire-eating attitude is that of *La Razon* of La Paz, Bolivia, which would have Paraguay refuse all mediation and "be frank enough to go to war, instead of trying to hide under conventions and treaties," and it adds:

> "Paraguay should have used diplomatic means before starting hostilities. Now Bolivia is strong and united, and refuses to be coerced into accepting temporary solutions by foreign pressure. If Paraguay chooses war, it should now bear the consequences of its wanton acts, and not appeal to third parties to indorse its crimes. We rightly demand that Paraguay face the music and pay for its misdeeds."

A stanch supporter of Bolivia is *O Jornal* of Rio de Janeiro, which declares:

> "An offense to national sovereignty, which could to a certain extent be excused considering the existence of territorial controversies, can not justify insults to the flag and the Army, which can not be arbitrated by third parties. This is a question whose sole judge is every nation's conscience, and there can be no arguments or reasons strong enough to compel Bolivia to surrender her sovereign rights. However praiseworthy is the maintenance of peace on the continent, it could not justify this sacrifice."

A skeptic about arbitration of the dispute is the Havana *Prensa*, which tartly observes:

> "In our opinion the very fact that so many different countries and organizations intervened to preserve peace complicated the situation instead of clearing it. Peace will, of course, be welcome, but it is a grave error to obtain it when the moving spirit of such peace is the Department of State of the United States.
>
> "The problem to be solved is far too complicated to be arranged in a few days and premature solutions are bound to create resentment against interference in the nationalistic designs of the contending parties. The intervention of any but a Latin-American country in this dispute is not only regrettable, but unwelcome."

Far away in Spain the conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay was watched with great interest, and the Madrid *Heraldo* said:

> "The possession of the Chaco would never justify a war between brothers, and war is furthermore the best means of complicating the situation instead of solving it. Past experience teaches us how difficult it is to prevent the extension of a war to the neighboring countries, and a real war between the several Latin-American States is absurd and unthinkable."

El Debate, also of Madrid, sees the controversy thus:

> "What a pity that both Paraguay and Bolivia do not limit themselves to the task of civilizing the territories they already hold. How many inhabitants do they have to populate the 100,000 square miles in dispute? Arbitration and diplomacy are the indicated remedies for the unhappy bellicose tendency of certain Latin-American nations."

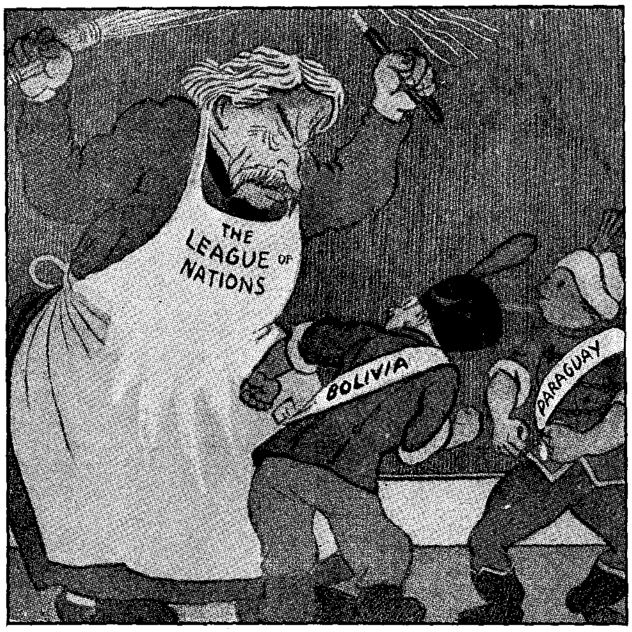
Valuable information about the Chaco region is contributed to the London *Times* by a correspondent who assures us that his experience of this territory extends over many years, and he relates:

> "The district known as El Chaco is an immense area of fertile land, portions of which belong to the Republics of Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay, and it is the portion claimed

by Paraguay that is under dispute at the present time. The natural boundaries of El Chaco are the rivers Parana and Paraguay on the east, and the river Pilcomayo, a tributary of the river Paraguay, which has its source in the Bolivian hills, flows in a southeasterly direction, and empties into the Paraguay a short distance below Asuncion, the capital of the Republic of Paraguay, forming the boundary between Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia.

"The aboriginal inhabitants of the Chaco Boreal are Indians, of which there are at least seven tribes—Lengua, Sanapana, Chamacoco, Chunapi, Toothli, Piflaga, and Toba. Each tribe has its recognized territory, and each has its own distinct language. It is difficult to give with anything like accuracy the number of Indians in this district—they will not greatly exceed 50,000. In general appearance the Indian is of medium height, well proportioned, somewhat Mongolian in type (but there are great variations), with skin of a reddish chocolate color—yet again various shades are encountered. They are hunters and fishermen, agriculture being followed to a limited extent, their implements for this art being most primitive, and their enemies in the form of locusts and ants most persistent.

"As the country produces naturally a great and varied supply of vegetable food the need of agriculture is not pressing. The weapons of the Indian are the bow and arrow and a club, but in recent years he has adopted the shotgun to hunt his game. In arts and crafts the man has little or nothing to show, his work is largely that of food provider, but the woman makes pottery in a primitive way by building up a vessel with successive strips of clay, preserving a fairly circular model in the process. Blanket-weaving and net-bag making also fall to the woman's share, and the patterns woven into these two articles are closely allied to the old Inca patterns in textiles. As each individual can make all that he or she needs, there is no division of labor found in the tribes. Villages have a nominal chief, but few have any authority, and there is no head chief to the tribe. In the event of war, which is rather of the nature of tribal feuds than real war, the men of the villages are called together and the chief considered the bravest assumes control. In religion all are animists, fearing spirits, worshiping no deity, and submitting themselves to their witch-doctors. Their dwellings are mere shelters of grass thrown upon a rough framework of small boughs. Scarcity of food or water, and at times, a death in the village, necessitate that the village be abandoned, and under these conditions the erection of more stable dwellings can not be expected."



A FRENCH WARNING

BRIAND: "If you kids insist on fighting, you can both count on a good thrashing from me." —*Cyrano* (Paris).

This correspondent of the London *Times* reminds us also that—

"Ever since 1877 there have been attempts by the Governments to settle the question of the dividing line in the Chaco between Bolivia and Paraguay. In 1907 a boundary was agreed upon in Buenos Aires known as the Soller-Pinilla line, and was held generally to be the accepted boundary, but it was never surveyed nor ratified. In 1913, after a conference in Asuncion, another line known as the Ayala-Mujia was discust and an agreement entered into, that both Republics should maintain for the time being what each held in the Gran Chaco. Since that time Paraguay has complained that her neighbor was encroaching upon her territory and building forts; and to prevent further encroachments she erected check forts in her own territory. . . .

"The tension between the two Republics has been in evidence for many years, and caused grave dread in South America. Indeed, as far back as 1922 there were fears that Paraguay might become a second Belgium; and the good offices of Argentina last year in attempting to bring the controversy to a definite conclusion may be taken as an indication of her anxiety in the dispute."

AN IMPRESSION OF MR. HOOVER IN BRAZIL

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE STANDARDS of living for everybody in the world seems to be Mr. Hoover's plan for bettering conditions, and this judgment is voiced by one who listened to his speeches in Brazil on the occasion of his good-will journey to Central and South America. Instead of dealing with the plight of this or that segment of the world's population, it is said, Mr. Hoover looks at all humanity, and the inference is taken that in the Hoover philosophy, the best way to improve the status of the coal-miners in Pennsylvania is to improve the condition of living in the world in general. In his final speech at Rio de Janeiro, we are advised by a contributor to *The Brazilian American*, published in that city, Mr. Hoover explained why he regards international commerce as "the life-blood of modern civilization," and it is further stated that:

"The high standards of living now prevailing have created a demand for so many exotic articles, that interchange of products between nations is an absolute necessity—not a luxury. Hoover explained that a hundred years ago it might have been possible—with the standards then prevailing—to live an isolated life. But modern inventions have changed all this, and to illustrate his point he showed that unless our country imported from tropical countries we would have no automobiles, no dynamos, no telephones, and hundreds of other articles which Americans feel they can not do without.

"Another way in which Hoover exprest his belief in the improvement of life on this world was through the pooling of experience along various lines. He regards every national legislature as an experiment in government, capable of working out some problem, so that other legislatures may profit from its solution of it. He naturally believes that scientific inventions and technical achievements should be made available to all. It is interesting, however, to note that he does not overlook the spiritual side of life. While in Rio he paid his tribute to the value of science, literature, art, music, the theater, philosophy, moral doctrines, and he urged a closer rapprochement between the institutions of culture of all the Occidental nations.

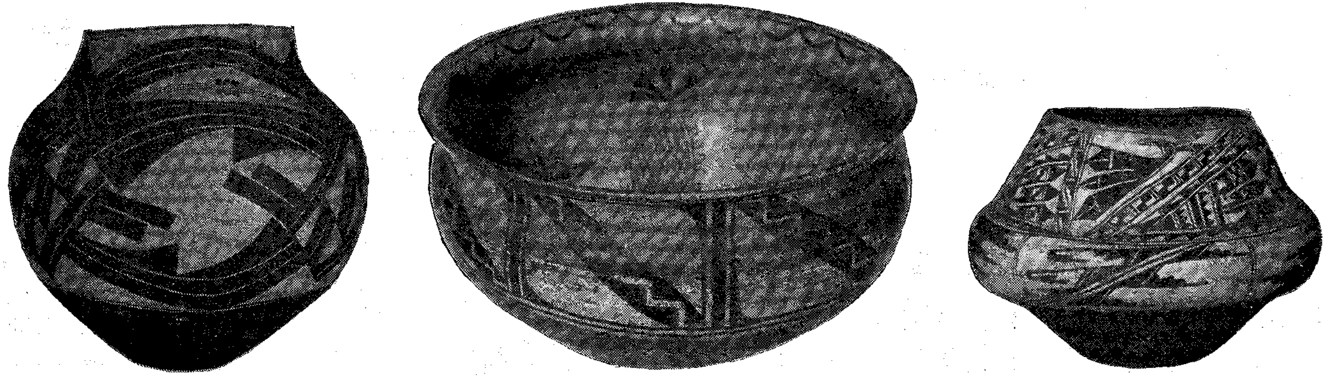
"Underlying Hoover's speeches seemed to be a higher conception of the duties of governments toward their subjects. The old conception that the citizen lived for the glory of his country, and had to subordinate everything to its demands, was, fortunately, never adopted in the United States. But Hoover, more succinctly than any one else, exprest the view that governments must continually be working to improve the condition of the men and women who constitute the nation.

"The three speeches which the future President of the United States made in Rio de Janeiro were among the most important ones of his South American tour. They are short, concise, and full of his thoughts on government and human progress; they are distinctly worth reading carefully. If Hoover can maintain the same objective, wide and clear insight of world affairs which he now possesses during the eight years which he is likely to spend in the White House, the history of his Administration will be one of the bright spots in the history of progress. . . .

"When the ex-candidate, now on the eve of assuming the Presidency, came to our midst and let us hear his conception of government and his philosophy of life from his own lips, we more quickly grasped what he meant, and more readily understood the far-reaching scope of his brain, and the idealism behind many of his actions which on the surface appear materialistic."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE



Illustrations by courtesy of *The Survey Graphic* (New York)

LAGUNA WATER-JAR   OLD COCHITI MIXING-BOWL   ZUNI WATER-JAR, 1500 A.D.

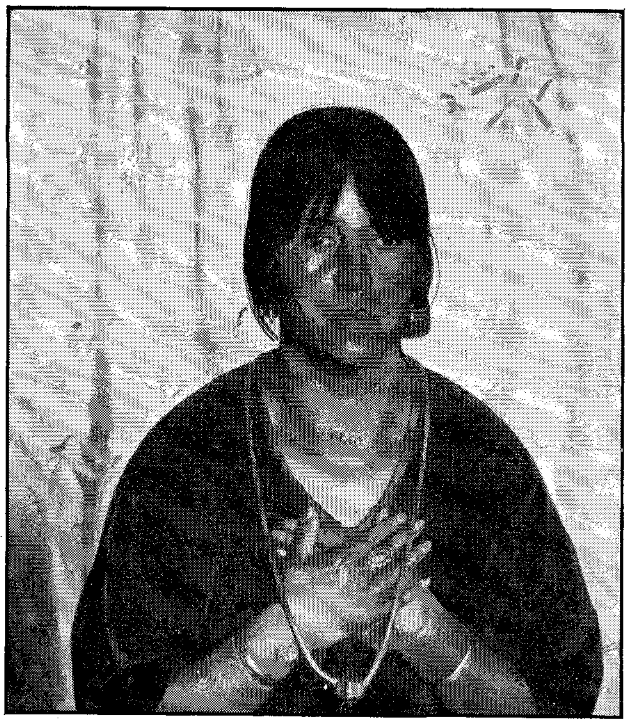
INDIAN POTTERY COMPARABLE TO EUROPEAN: FAMILIAR ASPECTS OF NATURE ARE SYMBOLIZED

SAVING THE INDIAN ARTS FOR THE INDIAN

OUR AWAKENING CONSCIOUSNESS of the American Indian brings to the foreground other things about him than the needs of his physical existence. It is now gratefully recognized that he is an artist and a mystic, and that operation of these faculties has provided this continent with a field for archeological research to vie in interest with those of the Old World. America spends much in taking her place among the investigators of classical antiquity, and often forgets that records of an even older past are hidden in our own soil. Mary Austin brings before us the claims of our aboriginal peoples—"Amerind" is the newly accepted term—not only for preservation of their arts in the museum sense, but more especially as a living tradition struggling against extinction. Always it must be borne in mind, she says, that the primary object is not merely to anticipate the complete demise of these arts, but to keep the arts alive. Indians of the pueblos of New Mexico still make their pottery and decorate it in the traditional forms of their art that are thousands of years old. "People who have lacked an opportunity to become interested by participation in American Indian art, often fail to understand that its intriguing quality lies in its power to make the world a more spacious place in which to live," she writes in *The Survey Graphic* (New York).

Since Santa Fé became a center for American artists, an interest has been aroused in the aboriginal art they found on the spot. "In a community which reaches the highest mark of modernity in art in the studios of John Sloan and Andrew Dasburg, there is bound to be a place for Awa Tsireh and Fred Kabotie, for Maria of San Ildefonso, and for the vanished nameless artists who, long before these, painted their inmost thought on food-bowl and water-jar." Santa Fé lies on the direct route to Hollywood, but less is known of it than of that inflated "art center." Mrs. Austin writes:

> "Santa Fé is situated at the eastern edge of the Pueblo country, in which may be found all that is left of the highest mark of aboriginal culture in the United States. Here in twenty-three independent, coöperative commonwealths are gathered the remnants of a type of social achievement that once spread widely from the Rio Pecos to the west bank of the Rio Colorado, from Mesa Verde in Colorado to Casas Grandes just across the old Chihuahua border. There was another, similar, but larger group, spreading south to the valley of Anahuac, which has long disappeared into the racial scramble that is old Mexico. Here in New Mexico, in spite of the Indian Bureau and the missionaries, the Pueblos retain each their distinctive character. Fundamentally, they are agricultural, communistic, and intensely republican, never owning an overlord, nor dreaming of empire such as the old Mexican group more or less attempted. The Puebleños are also all of that temperament which is called 'artistic'; which means that they are highly susceptible to natural beauty, deeply interested in the inner meaning of the world they live in, and happy in the human expression of these things, in music and in poetry, in the dance and mimetic representation, and especially in expressional design. By expressional design, as distinguished from design that is purely esthetic, I mean the kind of two-dimensional representation which children and all primitives delight in, attempting to express something quite simply, that, in a more sophisticated society, makes use of a great variety of mediums and techniques: print, paint, photography, engraving, wood and stone carving, and scores of plastic materials unknown to the Indian.
>
> "The Puebleño had but one medium which he could use freely—the colored earth from which he made his pots and with which he painted them. He wove a little with cotton, dyed with roots and twigs; he pecked a little with one stone upon another; he daubed with juices of berries on tanned skins, but with none of these had he any medium which would live even so long as the material lived. For lasting effort he had only his earthen pots, which, when painted and burned in open kilns, would outlast the life of the maker by a thousand years. So it turned out that the Puebleños became, compared to other tribes, superior potters and—since pottery surfaces afforded almost their only decorative surfaces—surpassing decorators. This was true of them not only among other Amerind tribes but among primitive potters of the world. The dwellers in old Zuñi and the Hopi towns, in Sia and Santa Ana, surpassed in decoration not only their contemporaries, but probably every other tribe of the same stage of civil development. Notice I say civil rather than cultural, since there is no absolute determination of the cultures of vanished European tribes with whom our Puebleños may be ranked. Technically the New Mexican Queres and Tewas and Zuñis were, at the time they were discovered in 1540, in the stone age. Intellectually they are perhaps on a par with those Cro Magnon and Magdelenian men whose etchings on bone and paintings on cave walls of Southern France and Northern Spain, excite our wonder and admiration. But decoratively they reached forward to an equality with—possibly superiority to—the potters of recently discovered cities of the Sea Kings of Crete. The designs of the Puebleños are not more exactly representative than the Cretan, but more subtly expressive and poetic. That may be because the sea-bred islanders, surpassing the Amerind in every other manufacturing art, poured their decorative energy along many lines, while the desert-born Puebleño went on clarifying his most spiritual perceptions in the ornamentation of his few and frail utensils of daily use."

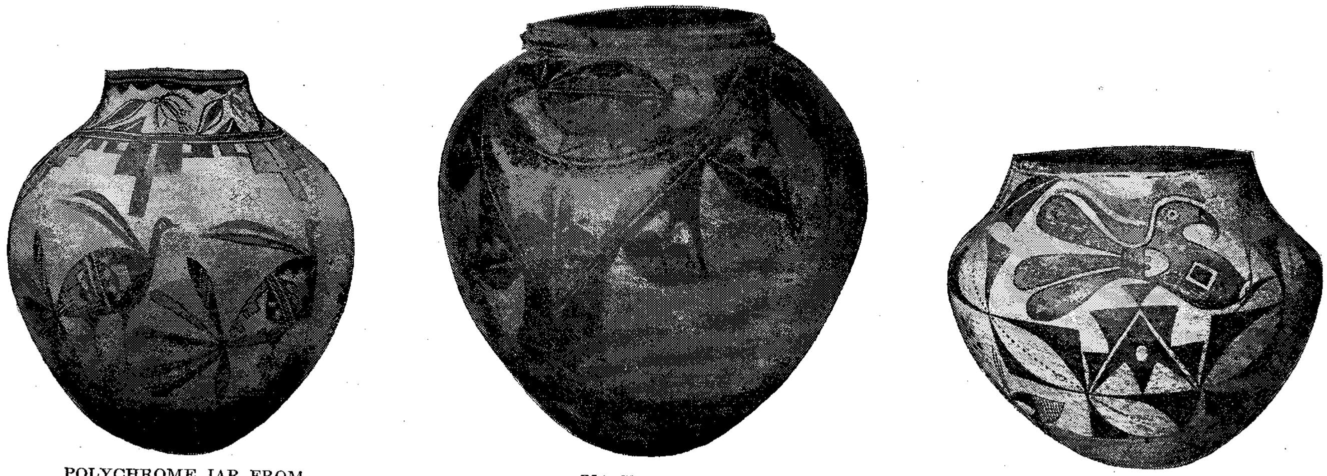


A FINE TYPE

A Taos woman painted by Ernest L. Blumenschein.

It is not that these beautiful remains of a primitive art are in danger of destruction. For years their beauty has been appreciated, and the finest examples are eagerly bought by museums and collectors. But thus they are removed from the sight of the people who created them. "Now ruins are being searched, graves opened, the whole country combed by a new type of 'pot hunters' who often destroy as much as they take away. With nothing to feed the stream of living tradition, it became quickly evident that the decorative quality of native design would grow thin, lose interest and value." Since 1922, when the Indian Arts Fund was established by a few "friends of the Indian," the Santa Fé collection has become "the most complete and illuminating exhibition of aboriginal ceramics in existence." The plan of the group behind the Indian Art Fund, we are told, "is to collect first the threatened examples of the historic period of Pueblo decorative art. The completion of the prehistoric record can be made later. There are still untouched ruins and secret graves, many unrifled repositories of the past." The historic period began about the time of the Spanish invasion. Miss Austin continues:

> "The earliest potters had experimented with glazes, through a series of six easily recognizable formulas, none of which was entirely satisfactory. These glazes were never applied to the whole surface of the vessel, but only as a medium of decoration, and as such were lumpy and blurred at the edges, a source of annoyance to the orderly and ritualistically minded aboriginal. Moreover, the clumsiness of the medium restricted the decorative scheme to broad bands and blunt masses. And all this time the Mongol-minded Puebleño was longing for delicate line and sweeping curve. His need—a deep-seated human need—for a more expressive medium, led him to the discovery of various colored native earths, mixed in some cases with vegetable juices, which could be applied with the fluency and precision of India ink. Indeed, the black slip, composed chiefly of burnt earth and the sap of the Rocky Mountain bee plant, with which designs are drawn on red and white surfaces, resembles surprizingly the medium of the Chinese artist. But the chief advantage of these applied slips was that they would fire without alteration of their quality or defacement of the design. After this discovery and invention, the expansion of Pueblo ceramics was in the direction of the evolution of design rather than manufacturing technique. Within a few generations, decoration passed from simple, rather thick lines and geometric mass, to delicate cross-hatching and intricate subtle curves. Probably the invasion of white life, with its iron and other metal pots and pans, had something to do with the restriction of form to the few aboriginal utensils for which the kettles of the white man afforded no acceptable substitute. In some of the older ruins and cliff-dwellings, a much greater variety and invention of form are indicated than can be found in the pueblos to-day. But the art of decoration as an expression of the decorator's inner thought received scarcely any check until the pressure of white life had all but destroyed the Indian's self-respect and the native sources of inspiration from within. Correspondingly, the recent revival of interest in Indian art has been followed by new shoots of decorative endeavor, putting forth leaf and flower.
>
> "Perhaps the most intriguing aspect of Amerind design is that, tho scholarly minds are at work upon the problem, we have as yet no more than an inkling of its inner law. Because all racial decorative schemes have so far shown a progressive relation to the evolving tribal consciousness by which, quite apart from local influences, we are able to recognize them as distinctively Egyptian or Etruscan or Mycenean, we confidently assume that there is some such native principle governing the progressions of American Indian decoration. That each of the twenty-three pueblos has, with practically the same elements, arrived at distinctions which enable the collector to place a single specimen as Santo Domingo, Sia, or Cochiti, we know at sight, without knowing very much about the interior process by which the distinction was achieved. The elements of Pueblo design, abstracted from familiar aspects of nature, fall into four general groups: sky-signs, such as sun, moon, clouds, and falling rain; earth signs—mountains, trees, animals, the growing corn; air signs—birds,



POLYCHROME JAR FROM SAN ILDEFONSO

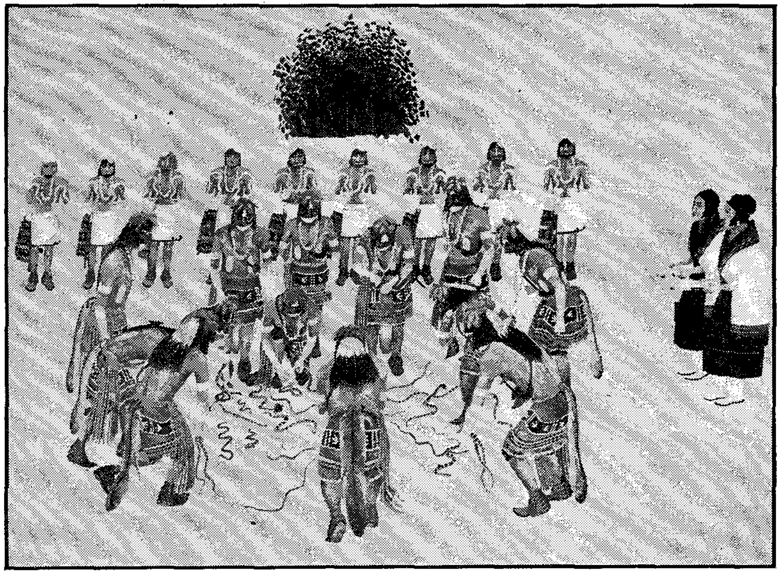
ZIA STORAGE JAR 200 YEARS OLD

ACOMA JAR WITH BIRD DESIGN

SPECIMENS OF PUEBLO CERAMICS WHOSE DEVELOPMENT RAN TOWARD DESIGN RATHER THAN FORM butterflies, lightning, the plumed serpent, guardian of the springs. The *fourth group*—of what we might call *geometrical elements*, which can in almost every case be shown to be conventionalized and more completely abstracted derivatives of the first three—stands for ideas, such as the universe, the way of life, the life force. But this is scarcely a beginning, since, in the process of reduction of a unit of aboriginal design to what is modernly called significant form, a bird may be reduced to a feather, a beak, a crest, or a mere essential bird line. A plant is present in its leaf form, a cactus in its spine, the great corn plant in a row of dots for grains, a fructifying storm in a cloud curve, with a straight line for falling rain."

BARRIE REVIEWS HARDY

SIR JAMES BARRIE FELL INTO a charming reminiscent vein at a recent dinner of the Society of Authors in London. Barrie was supposed to be a poor speaker, and the tradition is that he made a brave attempt at it and failed, when he visited America years ago, and addrest the Lotos Club at a dinner held in his honor. But of late he speaks more than he writes. This time he talked about Meredith and Hardy, and he declared that "the most satisfactory thing in my little literary history is that the two whom as writers I have most admired became the two whom as men I have most loved." Hardy must have been the greater love, for in the address here, reported in the London *Morning Post,* it is he that Barrie dwells on longest. His words are worth attending to, for they fall in with things contained in the recently published "Early Life of Thomas Hardy," by Florence Emily Hardy (Macmillan), and he begins with an account of his first meeting with the Wessex novelist:



HOPI SNAKE DANCERS

Drawn by a native Indian, Fred Kabotie

"Hardy I met first at a club in Piccadilly, where he had asked me to lunch. It is a club where they afterwards adjourn to the smoking-room and talk for a breathless hour or two about style. Hardy's small contribution made no mark, but I thought, 'How interesting that the only man among you who doesn't know all about style is the only man among you who has got one.' Style is the way the artist paints his picture. No, it can't be so easy as that. All sorts of things seem so easy to me until I read clever works about them. Hardy could scarcely look out at a window in the twilight without seeing something hitherto hidden from mortal eye. That must have helped his style. He has been called a pessimist. Surely pessimists are just people without any root to them. Was he that?

"Once when I was at Dorchester he showed me a letter from a firm which had presented him with a broadcasting set. They said they were delighted to hear from him that it gave pleasure, but that they were rather damped to learn from another source that it was not he who listened, but his dog. This was quite true. We went that afternoon to a local rehearsal of the play of 'Tess,' and the dog, who was with us, behaved beautifully until the time came when he knew the wireless would be putting on 'The Children's Hour.' It was his favorite item. He howled for it so that even *Tess's* champion had to desert her and hurry home with him. The dog afterwards discovered that a weather report, or something of the kind, was issued in the early morning, and I understand his master used to go downstairs in the cold and turn it on for him."

Hardy's fame, we are told, was not welcomed by the reticent novelist:

"Hardy could easily be hurt by not ill-intended pens. He had things to do, and without meaning to they got in the way of his doing them, but he never desired his fame. If it could have been separated from his poesy, he would have given it to any beggar at the door. When he published 'Tess,' I warned him that he was heading straight for glory—and he winced. When 'The Dynasts' came out, I said, 'Now you've gone and done it,' and I expect he said, 'We won't have that man at Max Gate any more.'

"Whatever angel guards the portals of Elysium, he must have had to push Thomas Hardy in. Most of them there are too dashing for that quietest figure in literature, with their Olympian revels and their boisterous talk about everything—no, not about everything—not about style. He was not quite as others are. Every one knows that he had an intimacy with trees surpassing even that of *Giles Winterbourne,* but there was an eerier element in it than that. The trees had a similar knowledge of him, and when he passed through their wood they could tell him from all other men. Perhaps that was the price he paid.

"I suppose many of you have been reading the noble biography, of which half has just appeared. There is a passage of two or three lines in it that may be more revealing than anything else in the book, that in which we are told how from his earliest years he disliked being touched by any one. I believe I can say that outside a relative no man alive, much as Hardy drew affection, ever put a hand on his shoulder. It could not have been even on the day when he sat so unhappy on that gate.

"In his youth he used to carry in his pockets two dumpy volumes of verse by one whose sympathetic shade perhaps prest so close to him that day that there were two on the gate. There are a hundred, a thousand, pencil marks on those two volumes that look now like love messages from the young poet of one age to the young poet of a past age. What in human experience can be more stainless? I think Hardy's first words in the Elysian Fields were, 'Which is Shelley?'

"I have only one complaint to make of Hardy. He never read 'Wuthering Heights.' The reason he gave will make you like him more than ever. He said he heard it was depressing. Well, ladies, don't worry. I guess he will find a copy there. Our greatest woman."

Taking leave of Hardy, Barrie has a parting word for the young writers present, and surely they couldn't take offense, tho his words carry a bit of sarcasm:

"Before sitting down, just a word of warm greeting to those with whom the future lies. Your motto, I suppose, is 'Whatever was, is wrong,' and tho it is possibly wanting in perfection, I am sure it is better than the one that I now see did for me, 'Whatever is, is right.' Be bold. May you scale Parnassus; if you think it is pleasant up there. Hail and farewell. Is it true that some of you recently climbed a mountain to see the sun rise, and when it rose you didn't think much of it, so you hissed? Well, a magnificent gesture.

"At any rate, be forbearing, won't you, with the old 'uns, tho we may occasionally forget our missions and steal out to smell a rose. I suppose the roses were shown up long ago. Perhaps Shelley and Hardy were all wrong about the skylark. Let us keep it dark. And so, ladies and gentlemen, your servant. However reprehensible it may be in novels, all speeches have a happy ending."

BOOK CENSORSHIP IN IRELAND

THE WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY of Boston may take some comfort in their literary crusade in watching Ireland. There a censorship bill is pending that probably outdoes anything the Boston fathers could contemplate. So drastic are its measures that when first proposed all the leading spirits of literature held up their hands in horror. Now that it has been reexamined, something of the first rigors have been mitigated, but even yet enough of repression remains to make George Russell (A. E.), the writer who lately visited America, find a parallel between Ireland and another famous section of our land. "The Irish Free State," he writes in the London *Spectator*, "through the publicity given to its censorship bill, and because of other activities by its moralists, has become, with Tennessee, a butt for the wits of the world." Before going on to state some of the provisions of the bill, he gives us the background that makes it possible, and respecting his claim that Ireland, with Tennessee, becomes a world joke, he remarks:

"I am glad, both for Ireland and Tennessee, that it should be so. Light is the great germicide. When we lift a stone we see multitudes of little black creatures scurrying about, frightened by the light, trying to find some hole to hide in. Our little black creatures are scurrying about angry and confused, because of the light flung on their mentality. To what must we attribute the bill? It is, I think, a consequence of arrested growth; or, in other words, moral infantilism. Hell is more open for Christians in Ireland than in any other country of which I have knowledge. It lies all about us in our infancy. Millions of children over the world are terrified by talk of death, hell, and the eternal damnation which follows sin. But most, as they grow up, by contact with literature or life, liberate themselves from the grosser form of these terrors and come to a true moral wisdom. In Ireland people read but little. About 95 per cent. of boys under the old régime left the national schools at the age of twelve, before any real education could begin. These semiilliterates remain with the intellectual nature and the moral nature stunted in a permanent moral infantilism. Sex in Ireland has come to have an obscene significance, a fact on which a Freudian psychologist would have much to say. Sexual sins are almost the only ones seriously regarded by our moralists. Men may perjure themselves, rob or commit murder, and these are but venial acts in comparison with any violation of the sex tabus.

"Love itself is regarded with suspicion. Our delicacy in these matters is so refined that in a school reader the line of Goldsmith about the seat under the shade:

"For talking age or whispering lovers made—

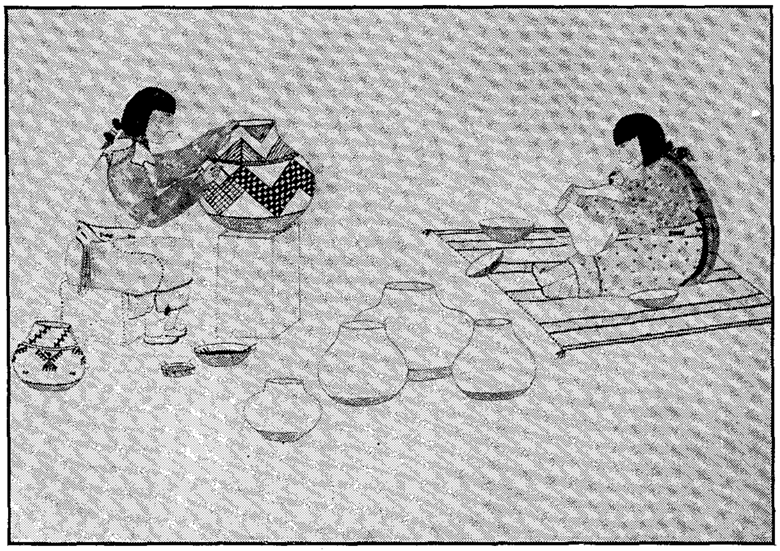
was altered and 'weary travelers' substituted for the immoral 'whispering lovers.' Only moral infantilism could prompt that change. A few years ago an advertisement which displayed a naked baby outraged our moral guardians so that the billposters in two counties had to go out with paint pot and brushes and put trousers on that infant. That also was moral infantilism. Again to illustrate this sensitiveness, public controversy arose over a song in the Feis competition because the word 'kiss' occurred in it. Moral infantilism was rampant there."

The authors of the bill do not, he says, "trust either Church or State to suppress evil literature. In their bill they throw the responsibility of rooting out what is evil on bodies which are called 'recognized associations'—that is, themselves." Continuing:

"The original draft of their bill had provisions enabling search to be made in private houses, so that no person could retain a copy of a book the censors had prohibited. There is no damnable outrage on the high soul of man these obscene fanatics would not commit so that none might outgrow their own ignorance, prejudices, and terrors.

"It seems incredible, but our moralists have terrified ministers so that they accept the bill as their own. Moralists on the scent of evil will perpetrate any villainy in the name of God. Our associations seem quite ready to commit murder, for they are armed with revolvers when they descend on some unfortunate bookseller and burn his stock. The bill gives them power to range over the whole field of thought. It is not merely what is pornographic which is aimed at. If the bill was directed solely against pornographic literature, I would have nothing to say. But science, philosophy, political theory are in danger, for any literature which can be regarded as 'tending to be detrimental to public morality' can legally be denounced and suppress. We know from the marauders' activities in libraries and bookshops that there is no famous author in the world who would not offend these little ones. The Hop-o'-my-Thumbs in life as in fairy-tales have a hatred of the giants.

"I do not deny that there is a kind of idealism behind this agitation for the suppression of evil literature. It is an idealism which is quite genuine, and it would be pleasant to think of these young warriors for heaven if they were not so childish, if they knew the first thing about the soul of man, that its virtue is to be free, to choose between the light and the dark, and that there is no virtue where there is no free choice. I think this fanaticism is a mood which will pass. It certainly is generating its own antitoxin, for the educated in Ireland, Catholic and Protestant alike, are bitter in their hatred of the fanatics. It will not be long, I think, before this hatred becomes public, and once this happens there will be an intellectual conflict which will end, as all such conflicts do, in the victory of the free soul. The fanatics are making life so disagreeable and uncomfortable for the average man that revolt is inevitable. They denounce everything in the name of God—dances, short skirts, newspapers, theaters, motion-pictures. I am an artist, and if they were angry because the country was becoming vulgarized, I would be in sympathy. But they do not denounce these things because they are vulgar or unbeautiful. They do not try to create a superior beauty, which is the only way to overcome bad literature. They create nothing, and their publications do not rise in literary merit beyond the penny tract. I will believe in no prophet of the Lord unless his words, even in anger, break in a foam of beauty on the ear."



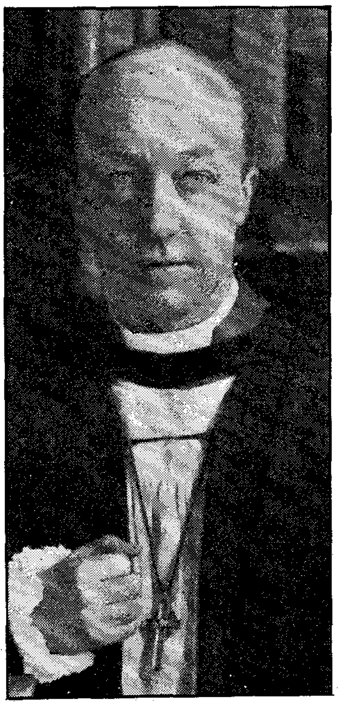
INDIAN ARTS ARE THE OLDEST IN AMERICA

Awa Tsireh, an Indian artist, represents the Pueblo women decorating pots.

THE COVER—Still life does not appeal to the artist of our cover, Miss Olive Earle. Tho born in London she paints in the United States and finds the fish of California or Florida are exciting challenges to her palet. Many have painted dead fish, called "still life"; many also have improved upon nature's form, like the dolphin of the Greek artist, or some conventionalized motifs of Scandinavian art, but Miss Earle holds with the Chinese in being true to nature. "Fish in their natural realm," she says, "are such marvels of line, grace and color that we can use them to the best advantage as subject material only by painting them accurately."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE HORROR OF A HOLIDAY IN SCIENCE



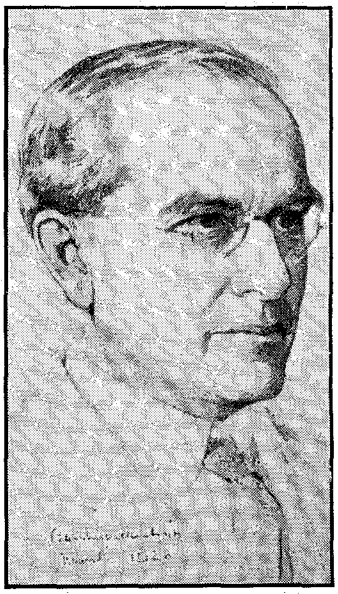
Courtesy of *The Churchman* (New York)

A TEN-YEAR HOLIDAY

Is suggested for science by the Bishop of Ripon, England, to let humanity assimilate its knowledge and give more thought to spirituality.

A HOLIDAY FOR SCIENCE, as was recently proposed by an anxious bishop, would probably bring us bootleg science as well as bootleg whisky, in the opinion of a scientist who reminds us that He Who created the bishop also created the scientist, recalls what science has already done for the welfare, comfort and cure of man, and horrifies us with the dread possibility that such a holiday might come on the eve of the discovery of a cure for cancer, toward which medical science is now bending all its effort. Even the untutored, writes Prof. A. W. Meyer in *The Scientific Monthly* (New York), could realize what interfering with the growth of science and living without its commonest fruits might mean. He gives us a graphic picture of all that we owe to science and its workers, and of what we may hope for before many morrows have come and gone, which to many, perhaps, will be sufficient to stay all thought of even a temporary halt. As mentioned in these pages October 1, 1927, the Bishop of Ripon suggested at a church service in Leeds, attended by many distinguished members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, that science take a ten-year holiday to give us time to assimilate the knowledge we already have. The Bishop thought that so much is being done toward material progress that man is in danger of losing his own soul. "The development of his resources," said the Bishop, "has not helped either development or happiness for himself. Until this disproportion is somehow rectified, man can not feel safe, and the very greatness of his recent achievements would seem to make his ruin more certain and more complete." The sum of human happiness, he suggested, "would not necessarily be reduced if for, say, ten years every physical and chemical laboratory were closed and the patient and resourceful energy displayed in them transferred to recovering the lost art of getting together and finding a formula for making the ends meet in the scale of human life." Let us see. In a style as measured as that of the good man of Ripon, Professor Meyer, who holds the chair of the Department of Anatomy in Stanford University, points out:

> "An untidy or uncomfortable man seldom is happy, and a sufferer still more rarely so. Even common folk know that soap, hot water, towels, clothes, and shelter are indispensable and have much to do with their happiness. Add to this clean and sanitary food, comfortable sleep, a wealth of printed matter and access to music and art, ready transportation and communication, skilful help and care and surcease from pain in times of physical distress, and you have some of the commoner blessings of science which have added immeasurably to the happiness of civilized men. Without any of the fruits of science our happiness could be only as that of brute creation, which may seem happy merely because it is dumb, and also without imagination or compassion or remorse.
>
> "They who suggest a holiday for science probably forget that it once had a long holiday during dark ages, in which life was harsh and hard, and when the human race bore the grievous burdens of plague and pestilence, as well as the dire handicaps of filth, starvation, and lack of shelter. In those 'good old days' primitive man shared not only the lot of wild creatures, but in a measure and in some respects also the more forbidding lot of those of the stall. The millennia in which man was indifferent to his surroundings constitute a scientific holiday in fact. Those were the days when man felt no inspiration, dreamt no dreams and saw no visions. Later, when he was stirred into action, and became curious about his surroundings, the birth of science had come. Altho the entire period of modern science is but as a moment in the long span of man's existence on earth, if those who desire a scientific holiday would have to live a life unrelieved by the fruits of science and by the joy of an inquiring mind, a scientific holiday would lose all its charm."



IT IS "STUPID" AND "CRUEL"

Says Professor Meyer, to wish to "stay the hand of him who might bring relief," for science may be on the eve of great curative discoveries.

But this is not really what the sponsors for a scientific holiday want, says Professor Meyer. They want merely to dispense with the future fruits of science. "They do not want the humanitarian service of science to stop. They do not wish the hand of the nurse and the doctor to be stayed in their ministrations to the sick and the maimed, or have the activities of the sanitarian in behalf of public health discontinued. They merely wish to live on the past." Is this as reasonable as it sounds? Suppose, for instance, says Professor Meyer, that the present moment were that of the discovery of anesthesia. We may leave to the imagination the needless suffering that would continue. Yet, points out Professor Meyer, "the suggestion for a scientific holiday can fail to mean this only if it can be assumed that all great discoveries have already been made, and that science has nothing more to offer humanity. But were this so, then the suggestion of a scientific holiday is meaningless." He points to the achievements of insulin and the vitamins, and suggests what a triumph over human suffering it would be if every doctor's office contained the means of neutralizing the effect of the poisons produced in the burning of the flesh, and thus could forestall the dread early collapse, and later complications, and perhaps death. "Is there any man so stupid or so cruel as to want to stay the hand of him who might bring us this relief?" he asks. "Could those who suggest a holiday for science go through the nerve-wracking experience of witnessing such pitiable spectacles as those which often follow severe burns or scalds, or be so unfortunate as to furnish such a spectacle themselves—they would be the first to further the progress of science instead of wanting to halt it even for a moment, for surely some moment will tell the secret of cancer and of leprosy." It is only the investigator in pure science, says Professor Meyer, who can determine what the toxins are that produce the dreaded effects of burns, who can learn how they act and how they may be neutralized; and until these things are known, doctors and nurses, be they ever so faithful and competent, will remain helpless to relieve the greatest sufferer. "Surely," he exclaims, "no man of God will want to be responsible for delay in this matter." And to the doubter this more:

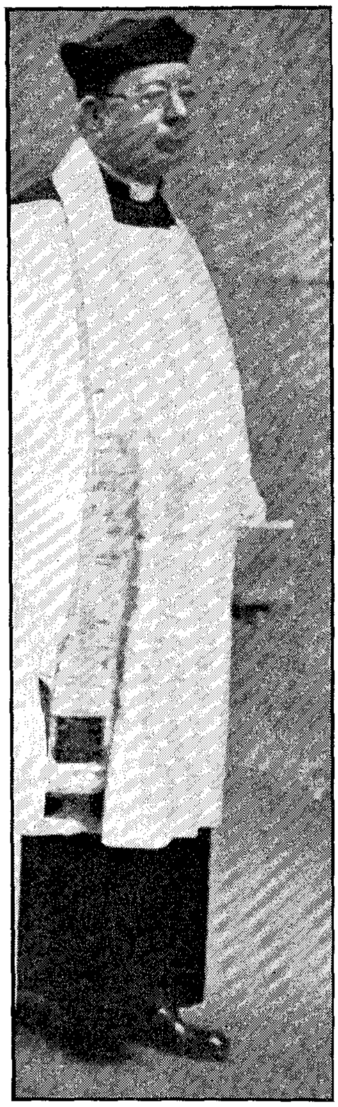
> "He Who created all things must also have created the scientist, and a scientific holiday implies that scientists must, of necessity, become misfits or idlers. Scientists did not create their own predilections. These were born with them quite as much as the predilections of any other group, and they can not successfully cultivate a taste for things for which they are not fitted. The curiosity which they evince concerning their surroundings is inborn, not acquired.
>
> "Men do not create, but develop, their capacities, and if science is not a part of the eternal scheme of things, then it must lie within the power of the groping, puny mind of man to circumvent the Maker of all things. Surely not even the most confident or arrogant man of science would claim this. And if no one can, or tries to, outwit nature or the Creator, then why all this alarm, for the man of science, too, is a worker in the vineyard of the Lord, misunderstand and misuse him in war or peace tho we may. . . .
>
> "The suggestion for a scientific holiday seems but a jest, and, when made in earnest, can not be the fruit of either the humanities or of religion, but must arise from the fears of men who have lost their way, as others did before them. A life in conformity with the laws of science need give no one trouble, for it implies living in conformity with the laws of nature, which also must be the laws of God. If there be a conflict between the laws of matter and those of the spirit, it must have been so ordained, and it can not be in the power of any man to avoid that conflict. If, on the other hand, no such conflict exists, then he who obeys the laws of nature need not violate those of the spirit. To live in conformity with natural laws may not of itself bring happiness, but it surely will avoid much unhappiness."

Science, then, has its revelation and bears witness to the truth, and this scientist, turned preacher—a preacher worthy of a larger congregation—closes with a reminder and a plea:

> "In the wide span of human history it was but as yesterday that the use of knives and forks and spoons was declared to be sacrilegious because the Creator had provided ten fingers for these very purposes. There are those living now who remember that the use of anesthesia in childbirth was denounced because it was thought to remove the curse upon Eve from woman, and thus circumvent the intentions of the Creator.
>
> "They who would halt the builders in the temple of science to allay groundless fears and to avoid inevitable readjustments in conceptions regarding the universe are men of little faith. False prophets in the field of science are sure to be revealed in their true light, and it is our fears that often bring us our worst perplexities. If, as men blinded by prejudice or wrath, we wreak our vengeance upon things that have freed us from grievous bonds, we may again become galley slaves brutally scourged to foul dungeons or pitilessly consigned to the boundless deep."

OPENING THE CHURCH DOORS WIDER

THOSE WHO ARE ANXIOUS about the future of the Protestant churches in America may find a helpful suggestion, the Springfield *Republican* thinks, in the Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates's idea that an individual church should minister to its parishioners and attendants on their own terms, and not on terms prescribed by itself. Dr. Gates, an Episcopal clergyman born in Massachusetts and educated at Amherst, chose his twenty-fifth anniversary as vicar of the Chapel of the Intercession, New York City, to proclaim this view of the relation of the church to the community it serves. Adopting the attitude of Dr. E. Stanley Jones regarding the religions of India in "Christ at the Round Table," he said: "We have not attempted to define our belief in God so as to exclude that of other people." Recognizing that "there are no two persons who have exactly the same belief in God," Dr. Gates went on to say:


International Newsreel photograph

REV. DR. MILO H. GATES

Who would fling church doors wider.

> "We believe in the varieties of religious experience and we believe that a church of this kind ought to recognize that there are varieties of people and of temperaments, and ought to provide different forms of worship for them. We have dared to have at the Chapel of the Intercession at a certain time what is almost a perfectly good high mass, and at another time of the day a service that might be defined as a cross between a Bible reading, a Methodist prayer-meeting, and a symphony concert."

It will be inferred that Dr. Gates's parish is largely without fixt religious prepossessions, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, and that the beautiful church which he serves in the newer apartment district of upper New York has to create its own appeal in its own way. We read further:

> "Where religious views are more definite and services governed by a firmer tradition, Dr. Gates's method might not succeed. Yet the outstanding problem of the churches to-day is to win the approval, the interest, the support—in some cases, even, the courteous toleration—of the people who now view them with indifference, intellectual dissent, or active dislike.
>
> "Progressive churches are already endeavoring to broaden their appeal, not only by liberalizing their specifically religious thought, but by embellishing their services with the art of ritual and, wherever obtainable, the beauty of architecture. Forms peculiar to certain denominations are being abandoned in the effort to promote intrinsic attractiveness of worship. Not all the experiments will succeed; a few may prove eccentric; but the tendency is unmistakable, as is the increasing public approval with which it is met."

Dr. Gates's unwillingness to insist on a definition of God that may exclude possible worshipers "is not a policy of evasion and negation," in the opinion of the critic just quoted. It merely recognizes the right of different people to worship God as they conceive Him. "If they feel a desire to join with others in worship," he thinks, "it can hardly be argued that they are without religious feeling, or esthetic feeling which has its religious affinities." The same writer concludes:

> "It is frequently maintained that there are essential elements common to all faiths, and it is not improbable that the churches will more and more seek to disengage and emphasize these, instead of developing along fixt lines of doctrine or policy."

DELICATESSEN VS. DOMESTICITY?

"HOME," FOR MILLIONS OF AMERICANS, has come to mean merely a place to sleep and to wield a can-opener, we are told, while the delicatessen shop is fast compassing the ruin of American family life. When Dr. W. F. Ogburn of the University of Chicago warned the American Sociological Society of "The Growing Divorce Rate," as noted in THE DIGEST of January 12, he also cited certain culinary statistics as significant of the decline of the home. Between 1900 and 1920, he said, the number of restaurants in this country increased about four times as fast as the number of families; between 1914 and 1925, bakery production increased 60 per cent., while population increased only 15 per cent.; and from 1910 to 1920 the number of delicatessen shops grew 43 per cent., or about three times as fast as the population.

"Startling—perhaps menacing," is the comment of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* upon these figures, which, it thinks, "indicate that American family life is become decadent." It ventures to hope, however, that the nation still retains enough of its old virtues to save it from ultimate extinction. The Providence *Journal* ascribes the "delicatessen mode of life" to the same cause as the increase of millionaires—the unprecedented prosperity of the last fifteen years—and thinks that "perhaps in the end we may depend upon radio to save the American home from extinction."

The majority of editors, however, apparently refuse to "view with alarm" Dr. Ogburn's figures and argument. At best he can only obtain the Scotch verdict, "Not proven," declares the Brooklyn *Citizen*, while the Washington *Star* rises boldly to the defense of the delicatessen dealer—thus:

"Remember that the menus of the home-loving and home-staying families are far more varied and appetizing to-day than formerly; things unheard of decades ago have been invented and are now imported for the delectation of family groups who still 'eat in.' If the feminine head of such be seen often at the delicatessen store it by no means follows that she is neglecting her job; she may be just giving her home folks better meals.

"When grandfather gave a stag poker party long ago, grandmother had to be on the job in the kitchen concocting an oyster stew or a Welsh rarebit. Now a telephone call brings the complete spread, and mother can go to a bridge party or off to bed with a novel, if she pleases. Purveyors of delicious and exotic foodstuffs may have increased; family life may be disintegrating, but to imply that the delicatessen dealer is too much either cause or effect in this trend is to put together two and two and arrive at six as the result."

Refusing to be downcast over Professor Ogburn's statistics, the Albany *Evening News* declares that conditions and customs merely are changing, as they always have changed, adding: "Because women have greater freedom from household work does not mean the decadence of family life. It may mean even a richer and better family life." A similar view is held by the Troy *Record*, which says:

"The inference that an increase in restaurants and delicatessens has militated against American home life is not tenable. On the contrary, these establishments have contributed to the attractions of the home by removing some of the drudgeries of housewives and adding to the economics of maintenance and management. When the value of labor, fuel, and ingredients is considered, one will find that it is just as cheap and often cheaper to patronize these places than to prepare the articles at home.

"As to the restaurants, they are the product of changing conditions in habit, industry, business, and professional association, and location of homes. With the majority of people the midday lunch or meal is not as heavy as in former years. With large numbers of men and some women the time spent in eating at noon is utilized in discussing topics of mutual interest, and for this purpose they meet in restaurants. People living in the suburbs or quite a distance from their places of employment or business find it just as cheap to buy as to carry their lunches. American home life is not decadent."

Family relations are breaking down, the Grand Rapids *Herald* believes, but to lay the blame on mother's failure to bake the family bread, or to cite the increase of bakeries as an indication of the breakdown, is to lapse into fallacy, that paper asserts, continuing:

"Baking day was a burden which offered no recompense except the delicious flavor of mother's bread. That it had any part in morals or family relationships is plain buncombe. As well drag the washtub into the picture as an influence for good, or say that, because father used to have to lug two scuttles of coal into the house each morning and night and at the same time carry out the ashes from the parlor stove, he had a greater fondness for his home than an oil-burning furnace permits. The truth is that American women are better off than in the day when mother did the family baking and broke her back over a washboard. Mother really has more time for father and the children, if she wants to take it, than she used to have. Instead of being counted a factor in the disintegration of the family, bakery expansion, as well as the popularity of the washing-machine, the vacuum-cleaner, and the other conveniences of home must be counted a boon. They have taken the strain from mother's shoulders and the hump out of her back.

"As for the general proposition that family relationships are not as strong as they used to be, Dr. Ogburn is right. The divorce court statistics which he quotes are alarming, as are also his records of illegitimate births. But mother's bread never made boys good any more than bakers' biscuits make girls bad. One way to make the home unpopular would be to use the washboard or the bake-oven as a symbol of its relationships."

RESURRECTING THE BIBLE IN ENGLAND

ENGLISH LEADERS ARE LAMENTING the neglect of the Bible by the English people, for, curiously enough, while the sale of copies of the Scriptures was never so large in England as it is to-day, the Bible appears to be more or less ignored, according to London correspondence in *The Churchman* (Episcopal). This, however, we read, may be more in appearance than reality. For while it is true that young people to-day are less familiar with the letter of the Scripture than were their parents and grandparents when young, it is probable that there is now more intelligent study of the Bible than there ever was. The London letter recites:

"The Bishop of Southwark, lamenting that 'the greatest of all books is no longer known as once was the case,' says that the loss from this can be hardly exaggerated: 'It is not only that a gateway into other times and worlds is closed, or that a great school of English language at its best and noblest is neglected, but much more serious is the fact that a God-given means of bringing man into living contact with the spiritual world is no longer able to exercise its influence on many. A nation which neglects its Bible will gradually lose its sense of the supernatural and the ideals of life and conduct which come from belief in God revealed partially by the prophets and in the fulness of time by Christ. There are few things more necessary to Christian people to-day than to encourage the revival of Bible reading.'"

However, serious efforts in this direction are being made, for we read:

"In some industrial centers, such as Bradford and Huddersfield, courses of popular lectures on the Modern Approach to the Bible have been organized with striking success. The arrangements were made by representatives of various denominations and the local education authorities acting in concert. Expert lecturers were secured, and they have been welcomed by eager audiences in overflowing halls. In the impressive address which followed his enthronement, the new Archbishop of Canterbury insisted that the immediate duty of churchmen, and not those of his own communion only, is to lay controversy aside and to unite upon essential tasks. Such a task, insists *The Times*, is that of regaining for the Bible its place in the lives of the English people. Personally, I am convinced that if in city churches, during the lunch-hour, passages from the Bible were read aloud by men or women who know how to speak the English language, appreciative audiences would not be lacking."

CURRENT ◆ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned

WE hate to be brought back to earth and every-day existence when some stimulus sets the mind roving over far seas. *The Gipsy* (Cincinnati) has this:

CRETONNES

By Charles Ballard

Half a hundred elephants
with bales from Samarcand;
close by, a thousand yellow wings
flashing through jungle-land.

Now paper lanterns, swarming past,
are cutting off the view
of girls with lilac parasols
and mandarins in blue;

'While forty saffron moons are popping
up between the trees,
and mottled onyx fountains near
are splashing in the breeze.

A hand, with ripping, savage blade,
drives swiftly through a throng
of willowy nymphs in jade and silver,
and all their mirth and song!

Despair is clutching at my heart:
I turn my face away—
I hear a prim, sharp treble piping,
"Any thing else to-day?"

This new reading of the Tristram and Iseult legend appears in *The New Adelphi* (London):

TRISTRAM CRAZED

By Edwin Muir

He strode across the room and flung
The letter at her feet: "Now tell
Your treachery, harlot!" He was gone
Ere Iseult fainting fell.

He rode out from Tintagel gate,
He heard his charger slowly pace,
And ever hung a cloud of gnats
Three feet before his face.

At a wood's border he turned round,
And saw the distant castle side;
Iseult looking towards the wood,
Mark's window gaping wide.

He turned again and slowly rode
Into the forest's flickering shade,
And now as sunk in waters green
Were armor, helm and blade.

First he woke with night around
And heard the wind, and woke again
At noon within a ring of hills
At sunset on a plain.

And now he saw a tower, and now
Slow moving past a spectral brake,
Amid black hills a gleaming swan
Upon an ebon lake.

And hill and plain and wood and tower
Passed on and on and turning came
Back to him, tower and wood and hill,
Now different, now the same.

There was a castle by a lake.
The castle doubled in the mere
Confused him, his uncertain eye
Wavered from there to here.

One window on the wall had held
Iseult upon a summer's day,
While he and Palomide below
Circled in deadly fray.

But now he searched the towers, the sward,
And struggled something to recall,
A stone, a shadow. Blank the lake,
And empty every wall!

He freed his horse, doffed sword and mail,
And went into the woods and tore
The branches from the tossing trees
Until his rage was o'er.

And now he wandered on the hills
In peace. Among the shepherd's flocks
Often he lay so long, he seemed
As rooted as the rocks.

The shepherds called and made him run
Like a tame cur to round the sheep.
At night he lay among the dogs
Beside a well to sleep.

And he forgot Iseult and all.
Dagonet once and two came by,
Like tall escutcheoned animals
With antlers towering high.

He snapped their spears, rove off their helms,
And soused them in the well, and sent
Them onward with a bitter heart,
But knew not where they went.

They came to Mark and told him how
A madman ruled the hinds and kept
The sheep; Mark sent and haled him to
Tintagel while he slept.

He saw Mark sitting down at chess,
And Iseult with her maids at play,
The arras where the scarlet knights
And ladies stood all day.

None knew him. In the garden once
Iseult walked in the afternoon;
Her hound leapt up and licked his face;
Iseult fell in a swoon.

There as he leaned the misted grass
Cleared blade by blade below his face,
The round walls hardened as he looked,
And he was in his place.

Except on rarest occasions one does not entertain the idea of old age with much tolerance. "Eolus" (E. O. Laughlin) in the Chicago *Tribune* attempts to arrest such a moment:

THEY WHO WAIT

By Eolus

Upon a plaque of ivory, bony-hued,
Carved out in bas relief, unlovely, crude,
Two women, withered, old and desolate.
Before a fire of spectral yellow, wait—
Wait on and on, in dusk perpetual,
Morn, noon and night, upon my study wall.

Patiently, calmly, placidly, they sit:
One idly dreams and one essays to knit.
Beside them, on the amber hearthstone, blinks,
Black in the dusk, their household feline sphinx;
Emotionless, inscrutable, she peers
Across the listless glare of desert years.

Two women—widowed, old, disconsolate,—
How slowly move the clock hands while they wait
So placidly, resignedly—for what?
Ah, patiently they wait who wait for naught!
Blest and secure they wait, for at fourscore,
The years but pass, and give and take no more.

The peace of widowhood around them spread,
Of empty gardens, fields all harvested,
Of silent rooms and firelight flickering
Through dull, reluctant twilight hours that bring
No hope of dawn, yet hold the night at bay
With half remembered hosts of yesterday.

One drinks no more when one has drained the cup;
One thinks no more when one has given up
Life's tiresome riddles. Petty, trivial,
The things they prate of, there, upon the wall;
And quietly when ashes quench the fire,
They'll put the cat out, wind the clock, retire.

The Herald Tribune (New York) gives us a picture that recent years have made only too familiar:

AFTER RAIN

By Frances R. Angus

But yesterday a gently rippling stream
Meandered through the lowland till it reached
The Pond that holds in still embrace the flaming
Autumn trees and deep blue hills. To-day
Our Pond is lake, for eager streams have broken
Bounds, and wild with joy, dash down the hills,
Cascade into the fields and overflow
The grassy meadows, bearing them away
Like drifting mermaids' hair upon the tide.
The birds have lost their homes and plaintive cry
About the drowning bushes.

I climb the hill
Between the roadside brooks, that now are plunging
Floods and, frantic, hurl themselves down steep
Hill-roads. On either hand the fields are laced
With living streams that rise no man knows where;
They run pale green above the grass, they tack
And turn from old to new-cut channels, bearing
On their current islets torn from weakened
Banks, or blocked by prisoned débris, rise
In spouting horns of joy. By farmhouse door
A new stream finds a short-cut to the road,
And rushes gladly down the grassy ledges.
Higher I climb, still faster run the waters,
Tumbling, racing, whirling, roaring like wind
In pines.

Through rifts and lakes of blue in storm-gray
Clouds the sun sends sudden rays that turn
To silver all the roaming water, and set
On fire a field between two somber mountains.
Belated crows are seen, dark leaves adrift
Amid the stormy clouds of threatening sky.

Tragedy after many years loses its pangs and turns to revelry. Mr. Van Doren in *The Nation* (New York) revives an old tragic tale and gives a commentary:

OLD TUNE

By Mark Van Doren

The words of this old woeful song
Float so merrily along,
Out of ages that they sweeten
Though the hearts of men were eaten.
This old tale of souls that brake
Falls softly on us, flake by flake.

He raised the knife;
She spread her gown
And begged for life;
But only a frown
Got ever that wife;
Got ever that wife,
Hey derrikin down.

This tune that came so long a road
Has shed the sorrow of its load.
Though its burden will endure
The air is merciful and pure.
This bitter tale of one that died,
Leaves only honey in our side.

The knife it fell;
She spread her coat
And made a well
Of that white throat.
She made a well
For him in hell,
High dollikin dote.
So merrily float
With him in hell,
High dollikin dote.

Smoothness

never before achieved in a low priced car

Years ago, the Chevrolet Motor Company designed and built its first experimental six-cylinder motor. This far-sighted step was taken because Chevrolet engineers knew that the six-cylinder motor is inherently *the more perfectly balanced motor*—the ideal power plant to meet the growing public demand for greater reserve power, faster getaway and, above all—smooth, quiet performance.

The minute you take the wheel of the new Chevrolet Six you realize that a new standard has been set for the performance of low-priced automobiles. Even if you are accustomed to driving higher-priced cars you will marvel at its remarkably smooth operation. And if your experience has been largely with four-cylinder cars you will be literally amazed.

Throughout the entire speed range the power of this remarkable motor is delivered easily, freely and without annoying vibration or drumming—and you travel in the quiet, luxurious comfort that is the distinguishing characteristic of truly fine automobiles.

Combined with this outstanding smoothness are—higher speed—faster acceleration—a power increase of 32%—and fuel-economy of *better than 20 miles to the gallon of gasoline.*

And because the new Chevrolet Six makes such performance available in the price range of the four, it is everywhere regarded as marking an epoch in the development of luxurious transportation for everybody, everywhere.

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The ROADSTER	$525	*The Convertible* LANDAU	$725
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The Sport CABRIOLET	$695	1½ Ton Chassis with Cab	$650

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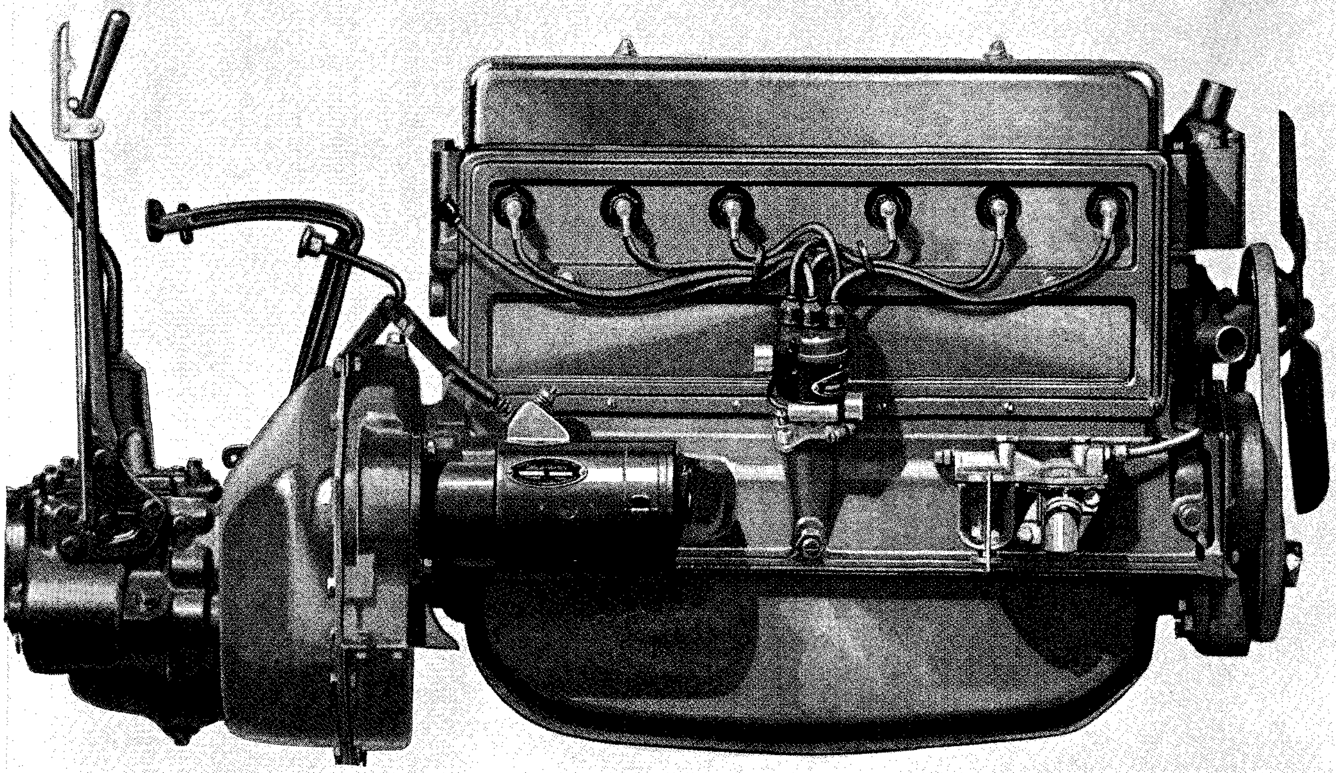
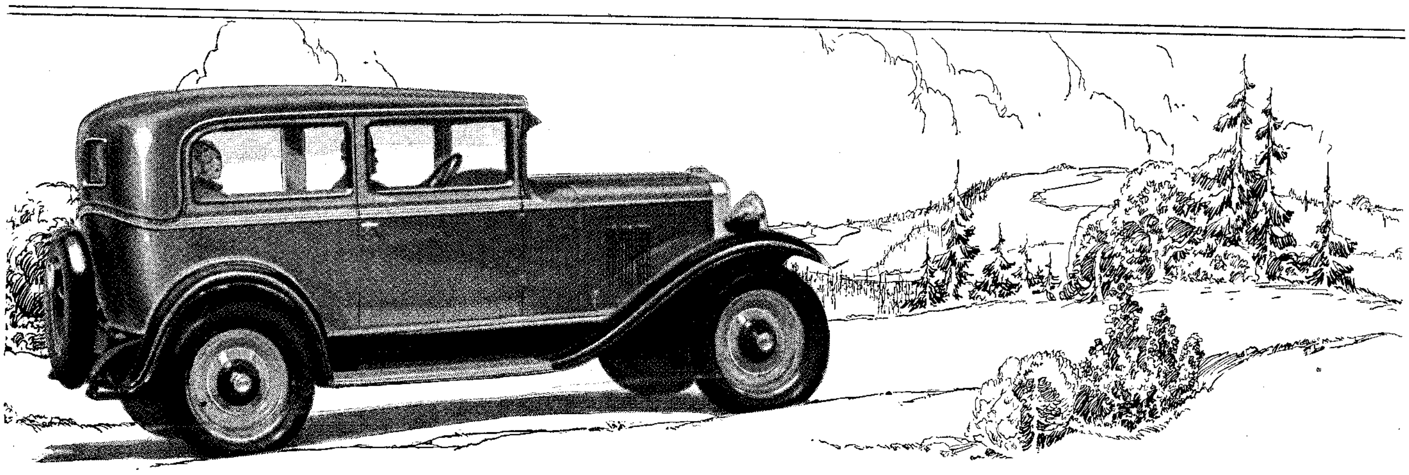
A SIX IN THE PRICE RANGE OF THE FOUR

for Economical Transportation

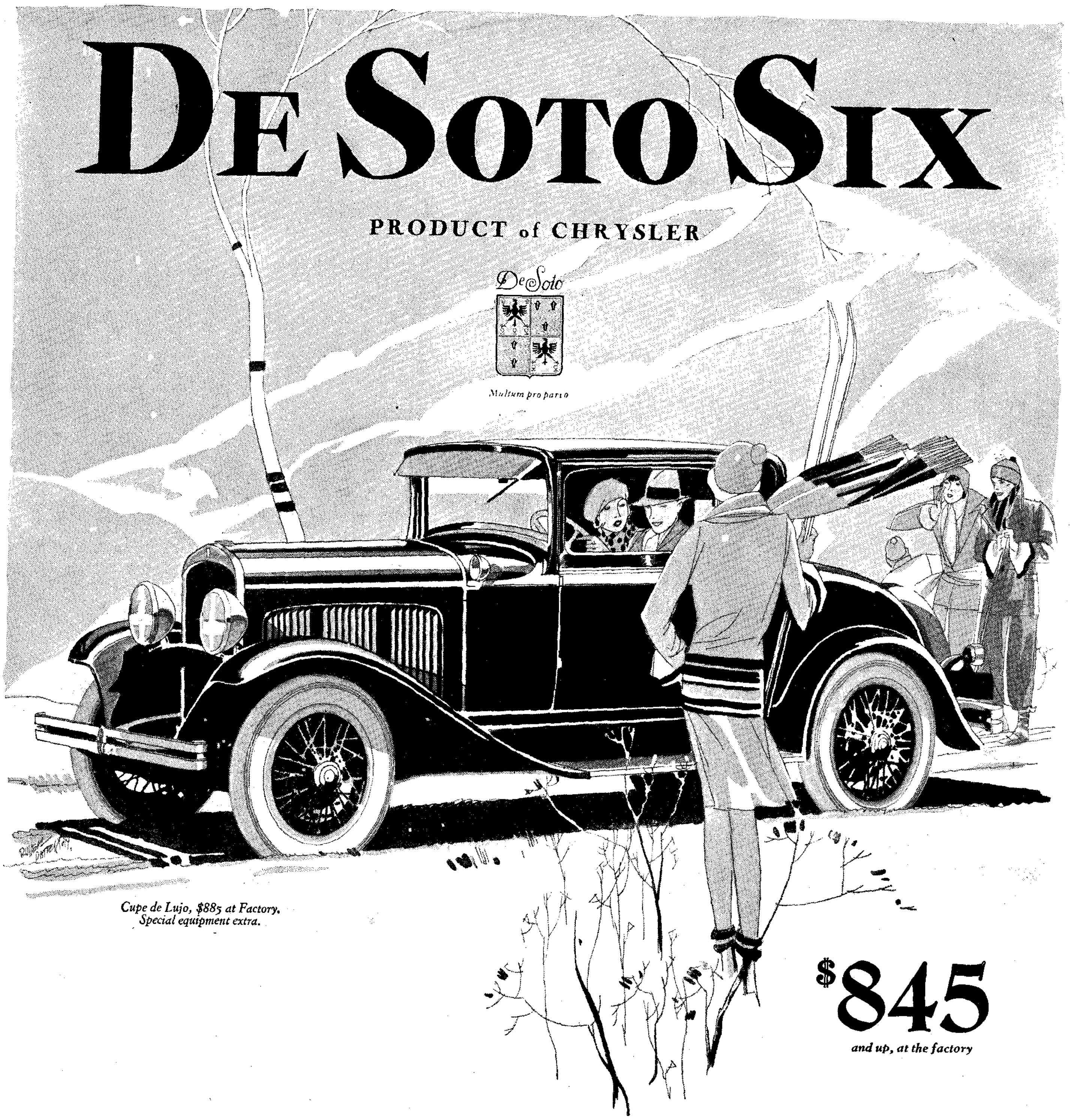
CHEVROLET



THE new Chevrolet six-cylinder valve-in-head motor represents four years of development and over a million miles of testing by Chevrolet and General Motors engineers. Over 100 different motors were built before the present design was adopted. Its advanced design is typified by such unusual features as non-detonating high compression head, statically and dynamically balanced crankshaft, automatic rocker arm lubrication, gasoline pump with filter, air cleaner, fabric camshaft gear and acceleration pump.



QUALITY AT LOW COST


DE SOTO SIX
PRODUCT of CHRYSLER
De Soto
Multum pro parvo
$845
and up, at the factory

Cupe de Lujo, $885 at Factory. Special equipment extra.

PROUDLY OWNED IN ANY COMPANY

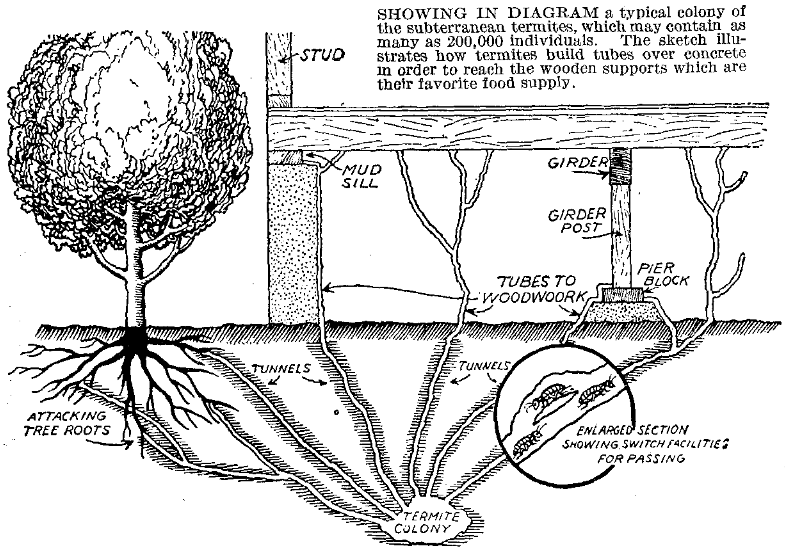
De Soto Six is distinctly original—and distinctly dashing. Despite the very low price, it is taking its place deservedly beside larger and costlier cars in the fleets of fine homes. It is that almost unknown thing in sixes of the most moderate cost—an amazingly easy riding car and a beautiful and fashionable car as well.

DE SOTO MOTOR CORPORATION [*Division of Chrysler Corporation*], *Detroit, Michigan*

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE BATTLE WITH THE CLEVER BUG THAT EATS HOUSES

WE USED TO READ, in books on Africa and other far-away lands, about the termite, also called the "white ant," tho he is not an ant at all. Like some human races, once distant, but now familiar, the termite has set his face toward the Land of the Free, and as immigration restriction does not apply to him, he is now with us in force, largely in the South and Southwest. Having admitted him, we must now fight him, for he is a very objectionable immigrant indeed. He eats up houses, telegraph poles, trees, and libraries, and as he works from the inside, these useful things are gone while yet they seem intact. Alfred Ansell, writing in *The American City* (New York), tells us that about the only effective means yet found to combat this pest is to coat threatened objects with a protective preparation of asphalt. He titles his article, "Why Not Terminate the Termite?" and says:



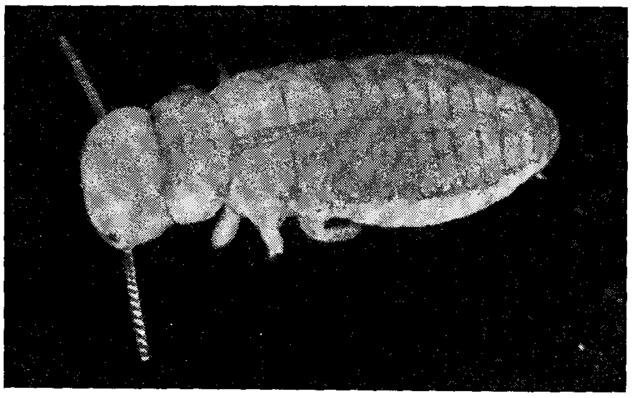
SHOWING IN DIAGRAM a typical colony of the subterranean termites, which may contain as many as 200,000 individuals. The sketch illustrates how termites build tubes over concrete in order to reach the wooden supports which are their favorite food supply.

Illustrations by courtesy of *The American City* (New York)

HOW THE TERMITE WORKS

"To-day a fierce battle is on—that of mankind against the termite, popularly and erroneously called the white ant, which it somewhat resembles in color and form. This battle demands the full support of every municipal official and property owner.

"To date, California is free from the species that is causing so much damage in the Hawaiian Islands, but three of the nine species of termites in that State are destroying buildings, oil-rigs, power poles, and cross-arms on poles; and even insulator plugs are eaten to such an extent that they break with the swaying of the wires in the wind. Arizona has twelve species of termites, four of which are causing damage to buildings, books, stored records, trees, and grasses. An investigation of the redwood stave pipe-line from the Verde River to the city of Phœnix showed a startling condition of termite attack. Some of the staves were damaged to such an extent that sections had to be abandoned and concrete pipe substituted. In the city itself lawns are attacked by subterranean termites, and another species is working through stone and brick walls.



THE BLIND STERILE WORKER

Of the subterranean type of termite.

"The organization of termite life is highly developed. These insects live in colonies, with kings, queens, soldiers, workers, chemists, carpenters—each of which does his allotted work for the general betterment of the colony. No slackers or invalids are tolerated; any such are soon killed and eaten. The life of the individual matters only as it affects the colony as a whole.

"Most of the individuals are a dirty white. A few are brownish and, unlike the others, have four wings. These are capable of reproducing all forms of termite life. They leave the colony for a single flight, after which they mate and lose their wings, and each pair founds a new colony. These flying 'ants' are the termites most frequently seen, because it is only in this form that they leave the seclusion of the colony. They are very clumsy, often getting into food and causing a great deal of annoyance during the swarming season, usually the spring of the year.

"The termite is one of the most ingenious insects confronting man. If, in order to replenish their larder, they have to pass over obstacles through which they can not pierce their way, the 'sappers' and 'engineers' of the 'city' are prest into service. These will devise solid galleries made of a mixture of wood and excrement that has been prepared by chewing. The galleries are tubular when they have no support. The artizans will avail themselves, with extraordinary skill, of every circumstance that will permit economy of labor and raw material. They enlarge, straighten, and level; every gap is rounded and polished. If the gallery runs alongside a partition, it will become semi-tubular; if it can follow the angle formed by two walls, however, it will be merely covered with cement, thereby saving two-thirds of the work. In these corridors, which are nicely adapted to the size of the insect, sidings are made at intervals, like those on narrow mountain paths, to allow the carriers, laden with foodstuffs and building materials, to pass. Often when the traffic is dense, they reserve two passageways—one coming and another going.

"In a termite colony there is no dirt or filth, and very few diseases are known to attack them. They eat their own dead, their skins which they have shed, and any other refuse that happens to be in the way. They are guided by a sense of smell, and they communicate by a seeming form of telepathy. They do not store their food, but depend on constant contact with wood or plant life in order to live. They attack trees and shrubs by entering under the loose bark, or through an injured or dead root.

"Subterranean termites are smaller than the non-subterranean type, but their colonies are larger and more efficiently managed. They must have moisture, and in order to obtain this they often work deep into the ground. On the other hand, the presence of steam pipes in a house often creates enough moisture to satisfy them without maintaining contact with the ground.

"The non-subterranean termite infests telephone-poles, trees, and buildings. It is found in the frame of the house and in the supports, to a certain extent; also in floors, ceilings, moldings, picture-frames, furniture of all kinds, and wood products generally. Their communities average about a hundred individuals, but on account of the adaptability of the species to dry wood, and the ease with which new colonies are started, it is a very close second to the soil-nesting termite in destructiveness.

"A peculiar danger of the termite lies in the fact that its work of destruction is seldom apparent. They eat only the inside of wood, and show themselves rarely. Thus, the sills, supports, flooring, and other parts of a building may be completely eaten away except for the outer shell, which gives the appearance of being sound. The termite is voracious. He eats continuously, twenty-four hours a day, week in and week out, once an infestation has started.

"There are a number of different ways of fighting the termite, depending on the nature of the local conditions and the extent and development of the infestation. Ordinary ant paste can not be used as a bait, as the termites always work under cover of their tunnel. Various gases have been used, but as the Reticuliterme queen is of a roving habit, one can not be sure that the gases will reach her. Chemical spraying of the ground is only a temporary check. A soil treatment, of course, affords no protection against the non-subterranean type.

HOW SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES ATTACK FLOOR JOISTS

"Generally speaking, to protect homes against the depredations of the termite, the sills and wooden supports of the building should be kept as far as possible from actual contact with the ground. In short, the termite likes warmth, dampness, and darkness; therefore, every effort should be made to deprive it of these conditions.

"A method of combating the termite that has to date proved successful in Southern California is being tested in the Hawaiian Islands and in the Canal Zone, where treated pieces of lumber are buried in the ground. These tests are being made under the most trying conditions, such as would possibly not be encountered anywhere in the United States. In the Canal Zone, untreated lumber buried in the ground is completely destroyed in less than thirty days. This method consists in treating with a protective preservative wood and other surfaces subject to attack. This preservative, principally of asphalt, and Gilsonite, held in suspension by a patented process, is said to be highly effective. It is odorless, non-injurious, and easy to apply."

GAS-MASKS FOR ASTHMA SUFFERERS—Gas-masks for people who suffer from hay-fever or asthma are the newest invention of German medical science, as described at a recent meeting of the Berlin Medical Society by Dr. Eduard Fraenkel of the university of that city. Says Dr. E. E. Free in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"Both asthma and hay-fever are believed by physicians to belong to the long list of diseases known as 'allergies,' diseases often caused by plant pollens or other special kinds of dust in the air. Pollen-proof rooms have been built, supplied with pure air from which all such dust has been washed or filtered, but such rooms are beyond the means of any but the very rich. For this reason Dr. Fraenkel, assisted by engineers of one of the German manufacturers of war gas-masks, undertook to develop a gas-mask able to filter the poisonous pollen out of the air just as poison gases are removed. Altho some of the grains of pollen are less than a millionth of an inch in diameter, the task of filtering these out of the air has been accomplished so successfully, Dr. Fraenkel reported, that the new masks give substantial relief to sufferers from asthma, many of whom are attacked at all seasons of the year. Next summer and fall, when the cloud of pollen brings on the annual hay-fever season, the new masks will be tried for that disorder as well."

GERMAN ALLOY HARDER THAN STEEL

CONTAINING NOT A PARTICLE OF STEEL, but only tungsten, carbon, and cobalt, a new alloy put on the market by the Krupp Works in Germany is yet so much harder than the finest steels that its use for the edges of cutting tools is likely, experts think, to revolutionize those branches of industry where the cutting of hard metals is a necessity. The Krupps are at present charging for it twice its weight in gold, but it is cheap at that, we are told, if it will do what is claimed for it. In the New York *Herald Tribune* Alva Johnston thus describes "widia," as the new alloy is called, and tells what recent tests have shown it will do:

"Tests at Bridgeport, Connecticut, of a new metal produced by Krupps indicate that a revolution in manufacturing processes is at hand which will make it possible to speed up greatly the machines used in making hundreds of different automobile parts and in practically all processes involving the cutting, grinding, or drilling of metals in quantity production.

"The Krupp metal, used in a high-speed machine, cut through steel at the rate of 230 feet a second, or nearly twice the speed which the finest cutting steels now in use achieve. The new metal cut through cast-iron at 600 feet a second, or more than four times the speed which could be achieved with the finest high-speed steels.

"The metal is the hardest thing known next to diamond. Krupp has christened it widia, a contraction of '*wie diamant*' or 'like diamond.' It cuts glass or porcelain as a steel knife whittles wood. It takes a keener edge than any steel and holds it longer.

"The great drawback of widia is the price. Krupp is selling it at $500 a pound, or more than double the value of gold, altho the materials of which widia is composed are comparatively cheap. It is an alloy of tungsten, carbon, and cobalt. The process of manufacture is expensive, but the chief reason for the staggering price is the fact that the Krupp Steel Works now holds a monopoly. Krupp has licensed the General Electric Company, the Ludlum Steel Company, and the Firth Sterling Steel Company to manufacture the tungsten-carbon-cobalt metal for heavy royalties. The General Electric Company has begun to place its product on the market under the name of carboloy, but the other companies have not yet achieved a commercial output.

"Beginning nearly thirty years ago, the introduction of Taylor-White steel, a steel mixed with tungsten, which could be used in manufacturing processes at vastly higher speeds than ordinary steels, caused nearly every machine shop in the country to adopt new machinery capable of taking advantage of the higher speeds."

According to E. P. Bullard, whose company has been making the tests noted above, the introduction of the widia metal is the most important development since Taylor-White steel. He says:

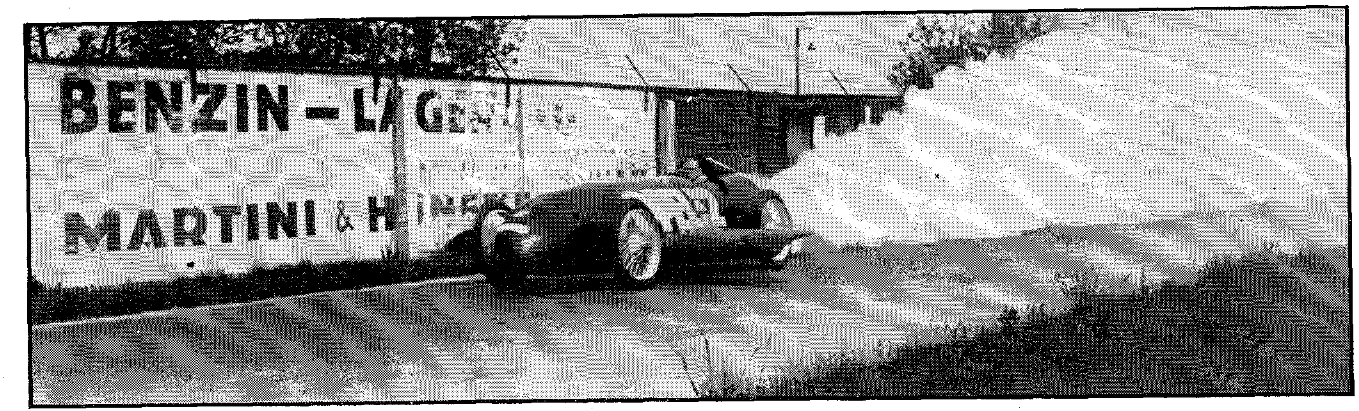
"'We are making these tests now to see whether we will have to remodel some of our high-speed machinery. In the tests so far our machines have been able to achieve speeds which would break the tools equipped with the widia metal, but apparently the melting of the brass under the high temperatures has been the cause of the breakdown rather than any failure in the widia metal. We have not yet found out how much the metal itself will stand.'

"The success of the Germans in this field has caused some chagrin to American scientists. One noted American metallurgist said that the Germans had caught the rest of the world asleep. The hardness of tungsten carbid has been known for more than thirty years. Most of the metallurgical laboratories have been experimenting, many promising compositions have been made, but most of them have failed under severe tests.

"The Krupp works is now turning out approximately one ton, or $1,000,000 worth, a month and is rapidly increasing its capacity. A small piece weighing an ounce or so is sufficient for the cutting edge of the average tool. Mr. Bullard said that a tool which formerly cost $2.50 now costs him more than $50, because of the widia tip.

"Roger D. Prosser, the American representative of Krupp, said that one of the big accessory makers at Detroit had reported that, with the use of widia cutting edges, the company was able to make in twenty seconds a transmission drum which required seventy-eight seconds with high-speed steels.

"'In certain other processes,' Mr. Prosser said, 'they have



Courtesy of *The Explosives Engineer* (Wilmington, Del.)

125 MILES AN HOUR

Fritz von Opel, propelled by rocket explosives, was traveling 125 miles an hour when this photograph was taken.

been able to increase the capacity of their shop by 400 per cent. with their existing machines and without any increase in the number of men.

"'The high price is partly due to the fact that it is worth it, but also in part to the costly process of manufacture. When a few ounces will double or treble the capacity of a machine worth many thousands of dollars, the cost is not so exorbitant as it seems.

"'This new metal is just at the beginning of its career. It will undoubtedly cause another considerable decrease in the cost of making automobiles and all other machines.'"

The interest of manufacturers is reflected in *The American Machinist*, which says:

"If some of the more conservative machinery-building industries were suddenly faced with the introduction of a factor as unsettling as the new tungsten carbid and other cutting alloys promise to be, one would be justified in looking for a catastrophe. But the machine-tool builders have been earning their livelihood for so long by bringing out new designs and selling them to customers whose equipment was still far from worn out, that the existing situation can be faced with considerable equanimity. There can be little question but that the new alloys are going to have a profound effect once we can get them in sufficient quantities to conduct experiments to see what they really will do."

THE ROCKET-AUTOMOBILE

THIS GERMAN NOVELTY, already noticed in these columns, is the subject of a brief illustrated article in *The Explosives Engineer* (Wilmington, Del.) by Rudolf Feuchtinger. The development of the rocket-car, the writer tells us, is due to a German engineer, Fritz von Opel, chief of the firm of Adam Opel, proprietors of the automobile plant at Rüsselsheim, with the assistance of Messrs. Sander and Valier, his aids, as a preliminary stage to the rocket-airplane and the rocket-airship. We read:

"The first official trial was made in April, 1928, with an Opel rocket-car on the so-called 'Avusbahn,' race-track near Berlin. The rocket-car, steered by Engineer Fritz von Opel, reached a speed maximum of 122 miles an hour. The total explosive charge of the rockets which were placed in the rear of the car and provided with electric ignition, amounted to about 1,200 pounds.

"Since the world's speed record for automobiles, which is at present about 207 miles an hour, was not reached on this race-track, further experiments and trial drives were continued with an especially constructed railroad rocket car on an unused railroad line near Burgwedel (Hanover) in June, 1928. The car was started without a driver and reached a maximum speed of 149 miles an hour on this track.

"On a further increase of the rocket charge (about four times as much), the car was hurled from the rails and destroyed nearly completely. A second trial drive of the so-called Valier-Eisfeld-Rocket car on the Nordhausen-Gernrode line reached a speed of 110 to 130 miles an hour. However, on increasing the driving charge (the number of rockets) to four and a half times, the car exploded on a curve and was destroyed completely.

"In spite of the failures at the beginning, in a short time the unexpected difficulties of the rocket drive of cars and airplanes will be overcome. This would mean a considerable approach to the practical realization of the idea of flying into space."

TESTING AIRPLANES BY MOVIE CAMERAS

THE COSTLY AERODYNAMIC TUNNELS with their blowing machines, now used to test model airplanes, are likely to be superseded by a cheaper and more accurate method using moving pictures of the actual plane in flight. This, at any rate, is the opinion of Jean Cabrerets, who contributes to *Le Quotidien* (Paris) an article entitled "Marey's Dream is Realized." Marey, a French physiologist, endeavored many years ago to study bird flight by taking successive photographs, and his work is regarded by some as the earliest precursor of the moving picture. Writes Mr. Cabrerets:

"What is the ideal of the airplane builders? To construct a device which derives from the air, on which it rests in order to fly, the maximum of sustaining force and the minimum of resistance to progress.

"Thus, when they have designed a new model, they seek information of its qualities from this double point of view. The double quality of great sustaining power with slight resistance to the air is summed up by technicians in a single word: they call it the finesse of an airplane.

"To measure this they have hitherto used a method which is costly, tho ingenious. They have built, all over the world, vast laboratories consisting chiefly of a 'tunnel,' as high and wide as possible, in which a powerful fan creates an artificial wind. In this tunnel they suspend a miniature airplane, an exact model of the real article. And the behavior of this model in the artificial wind indicates to them the degree of finesse that it possesses.

"It only remains to assure ourselves that this procedure with reduced models has anything to tell us about the actual airplane flying in the open air.

"Many good experts have doubted it. And the cinematographic tests lately made by Messrs. Huguenard, Magnan, and Sainte-Lagüe prove that this skepticism was well founded.

"By arrangements that it would take too long to describe in detail, the three scientists have succeeded in taking moving pictures of airplanes in full flight, against a network of fixt rods. The trajectory of the plane is seen against this as on a black panel divided into squares.

"By calculations that are not at all difficult, it is possible to derive from this the exact speed of the plane at any point of its course and the inclination of its wings to the trajectory, compared with the speed of rotation of the propeller. In short, all the necessary data for calculating the finesse of the machine are given in the moving picture.

"Of course, the same method can be applied to the flight of birds. Hitherto the finesse of a pursuit plane has been exprest by 12, and it has been believed that the swallow, the speediest of all birds, does not have a finesse greater than 16.

"Unfortunately, it is shown by the observations of the three investigators named above, that the finesse of a pursuit plane does not exceed 6, while that of the swallow reaches 19. So that it appears that the airplane is seriously handicapped in comparison with the bird.

"But now that we have a method that enables us to measure the qualities of airplanes with certainty, we may hope that the costly 'aerodynamic tunnels,' with their fan-systems, will shortly be relegated to the scrap-heap, and that this direct method, first foreshadowed by the great Marey, and put into practise by our three scientists, will henceforward serve to ascertain the value of machines already in use, as well as to guide builders toward the perfections so greatly to be desired."

FAKIR BURIALS

WE HAVE ALL READ of the Hindu fakirs who allow themselves to be buried alive, and who come to life again when dug up days or months later. Much wisdom has been devoted to the construction of a scientific explanation of these doings. According to Paul Heuze, who writes of them in *Le Journal* (Paris), the answer is simple, tho familiar—"the boy lied." He does not doubt the burial, nor the disinterment, but he has found no case where a responsible person watched the grave while it was presumably occupied. Even so, the fakir must have been shut up for a considerable time—half an hour, or an hour, perhaps—but Mr. Heuze has convinced himself by personal tests that a human being may remain enclosed in an air-tight coffin for as long a period as eighty-five minutes without serious discomfort. He writes:

Ewing Galloway photograph

A HINDU FAKIR EXHIBITION

The holy man is hanging by his heels over a fire.

"Burial is one of the most important tests among those that constitute what I call the 'first group' of phenomena of 'fakirism'—action of the fakir on himself. We may even say that in itself alone it would suffice as an exponent of the fakir legend; for many persons who are not at all impressed by the so-called catalepsies, or periods of insensibility, or by the puerile tricks of invulnerability, nevertheless ask this question: Are there not some Indians who have really remained buried for days, months, or years?

"The answer is flatly, No! There are not, and there never have been, fakirs who have actually been buried for any such periods.

"Then what are the facts?

"The myth of burial rests on innumerable travelers' tales, but if we compare texts we shall find that we must go back to 1838 to meet an account worth taking seriously. It is that of the English officer Osborn, who then witnessed the burial for nine months of the fakir Haridas. Now the crucial fact is that Osborn's conclusions are entirely negative; I mean that his account is second-hand, Haridas having insisted on purely Hindu control and having always formally refused to perform his best under the eyes of the English. This, nevertheless, is the story which, completely transformed, has given rise to a thousand such tales in later times.

"It is certain that the burial test is now no longer made.

"Moreover, it is sufficient to reflect only a moment to convince oneself that the suspension of the vital functions, as it has properly been called (for there is no question here, all accounts to the contrary notwithstanding, of 'retarded life'; in that state there is always respiration), is an impossible thing. Particularly, it is impossible for a human being to live without breathing, for more than a few minutes.

"Nevertheless—and here comes in the interest of the problem—in the experiment of Haridas, as in all those of his predecessors (as shown by serious observations), the fakir really remained in the coffin about forty-five minutes. What was his secret?

"I have been making some researches and tests on this matter, and I have been astonished to find that it depends on a clever deceit, and that, in fact, any one can perform this apparent miracle at the first trial.

"I first asked of scientific men—physiologists, physicians, alpinists, etc.—this plain question: 'During what time can a normal man remain shut up with about 100 gallons of air, before he loses consciousness?'

"I was told how I might make the calculation (I will not inflict it on my readers here), but it was unfortunately impossible to perform it. In fact, altho we might obtain data regarding the consumption of oxygen and the production of carbonic acid, we could not, on the other hand, determine anything exact regarding the progress of the respiratory rhythm. Thus, the answer varies between ten and forty minutes.

"At the same time I had constructed a coffin so arranged that it could be sunk in a pond, giving an absolute guaranty of its tightness.

"I then made several official tests in the presence of physicians. And, to be brief, I could remain for sixty-five, seventy-five, or even eighty-five minutes without any other discomfort than a slight feeling of suffocation at the end of the experiment, when the respiratory rhythm had risen to forty-five. For success, it was absolutely necessary that I should not make the slightest movement while in the box.

"I have no special aptitude, nor any training, for such a test. Any one could do the same thing with at least equivalent results.

"The problem of fakir burials was then solved. We may add that the feat of being shut up, in a badly constructed box, on the stage of a theater, for seven minutes, becomes something of a joke!"

CHILD VICTIMS OF THE AUTO

THE HIGH PROPORTION OF CHILDREN among persons killed in automobile accidents has often been noted. No other phase of the problem arising out of automobile fatalities, says *The Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (New York), is giving so much concern to those interested in public health and public safety. We quote from its pages:

"The proportion of automobile accidents that falls upon children is subject to peculiar seasonal variations. For example, the total automobile fatalities, at all ages, among Metropolitan Industrial policyholders, in 1925-1927, was nearly the same in the month of April (686 deaths) and December (652 deaths). But in the spring month nearly one-half of these 686 cases (46.8 per cent.) were deaths of children; in the winter month, on the other hand, exactly one-quarter were deaths of children. The late summer months, August and September, are, for obvious reasons, extremely fatal, with a death roll of 964 and 936 respectively, for persons of all ages. Among children, too, there is an absolute maximum here, with 340 and 343 deaths respectively. But altho the maximum thus occurs in the same season for all ages as for children, the proportion of the deaths of children to the total is relatively low at this time of the year, namely 35.3 and 36.6 per cent. These are bare figures. What is the meaning behind them?

"The relatively low proportion of children killed in the winter months (25 per cent. in December, 27.9 per cent. in January) is what we would expect. The weather keeps the children indoors, or at least reduces greatly playing on the streets. But why the relatively low percentages in the summer months? One explanation suggests itself. In the peak of the automobile season there will be a relatively greater proportion of collisions between automobiles. But it is not in collisions between automobiles that the majority of fatalities to children occur. The children are struck, for the most part, when playing on the streets, running off the sidewalk, or at street crossings. The automobile collisions affect chiefly adults.

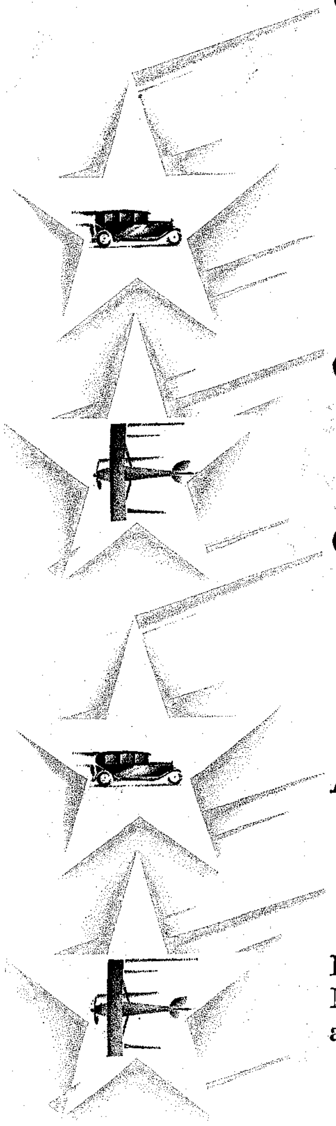
"Thus the summer peak in the automobile traffic will not so greatly affect the number of fatalities to children, because the number of children on the streets, altho increased at this season, is not so much increased as the automobile traffic itself."

"who's who" in lubrication

Quality

Proof of the supremacy of Gargoyle Mobiloil rests not upon the endorsement of some one or a mere dozen of famous people. The list of famous Mobiloil users is a veritable "Who's Who" in automotive circles.

With these famous users you have this in common: You want fullest power, greatest dependability and lowest operating cost per mile. Here are four typical experiences with Mobiloil.



Gerry Bouwer—

who drove a Chrysler stock sedan from the bottom to the top of Africa, on to London and then back to Cape Town, South Africa:

"When utter exhaustion made it impossible for me to pay attention to my Chrysler even to the point of draining the crankcase regularly, I knew I was still working on a margin of safety. During 9 months and over 26,000 miles, it never made a single involuntary stop nor has a single engine part been replaced. Every piston stroke and explosion depended upon Mobiloil. Results were perfect."

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh—

"In my flight from New York to Paris my engine was lubricated with Gargoyle Mobiloil and I am happy to say that it gave me every satisfaction. My engine functioned perfectly."

Cannon Ball Baker—

who drove a Franklin Airman sedan from Los Angeles to New York and back, cutting 10 hours, 30 minutes from the previous stock car record for that trip:

"... Car gave wonderful performance and much credit for the run is due wonderful service given by Mobiloil. I congratulate you on your real lubricant."

Art Goebel—

when he won the Dole flight from San Francisco to Hawaii:

"Used your Gargoyle Mobiloil on flight to Hawaii. Every satisfaction. Engine functioned perfectly."

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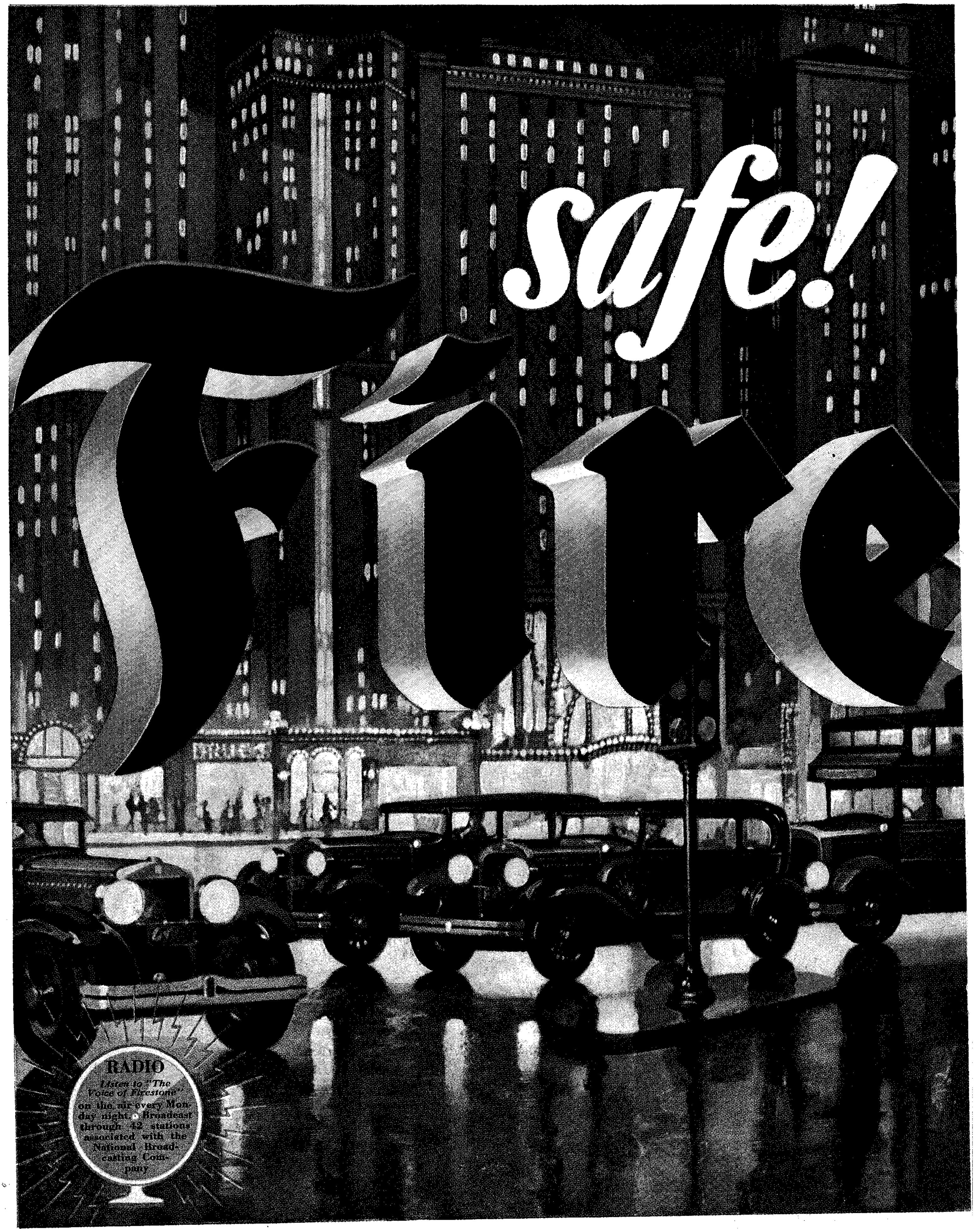
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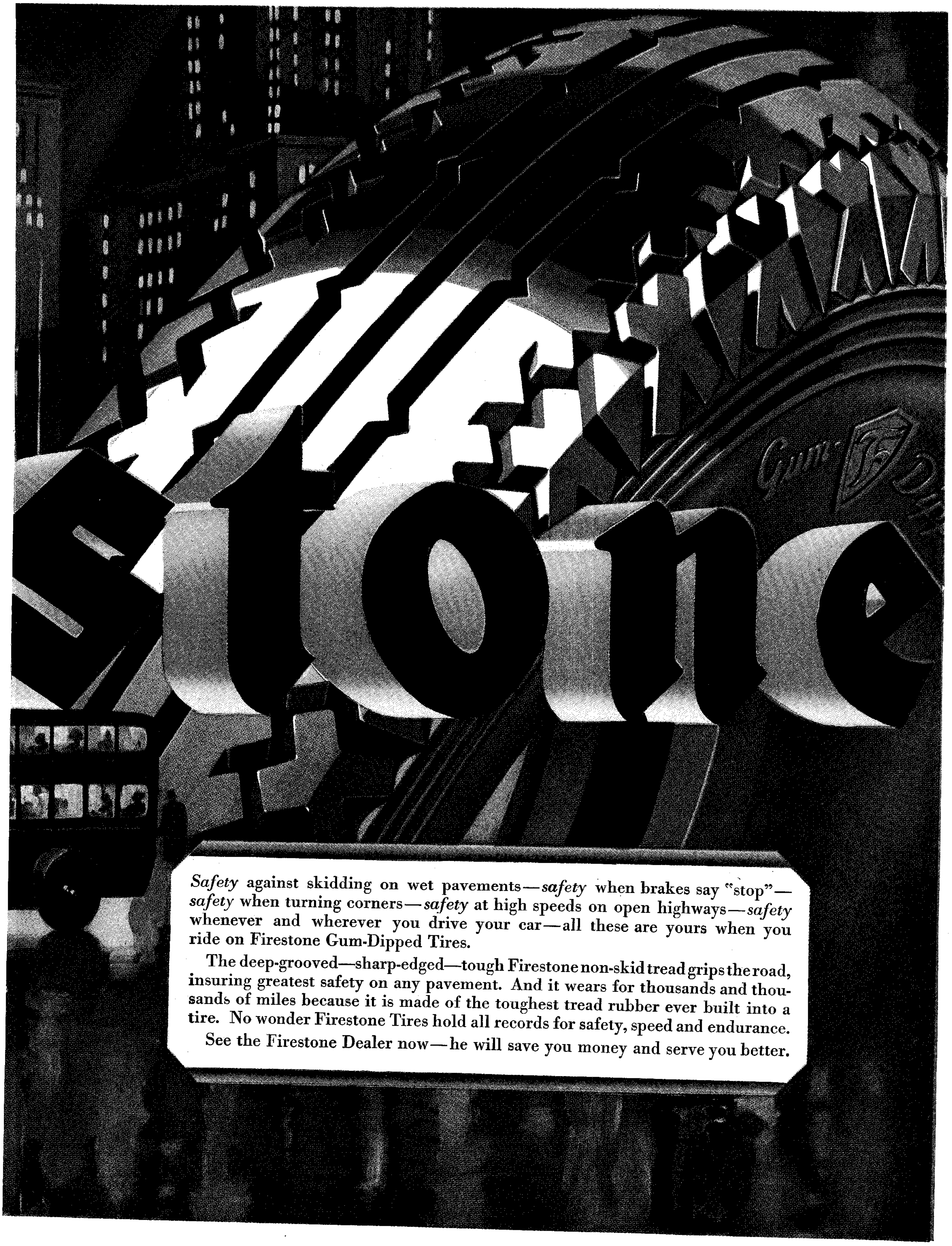

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The deep-grooved—sharp-edged—tough Firestone non-skid tread grips the road, insuring greatest safety on any pavement. And it wears for thousands and thousands of miles because it is made of the toughest tread rubber ever built into a tire. No wonder Firestone Tires hold all records for safety, speed and endurance.

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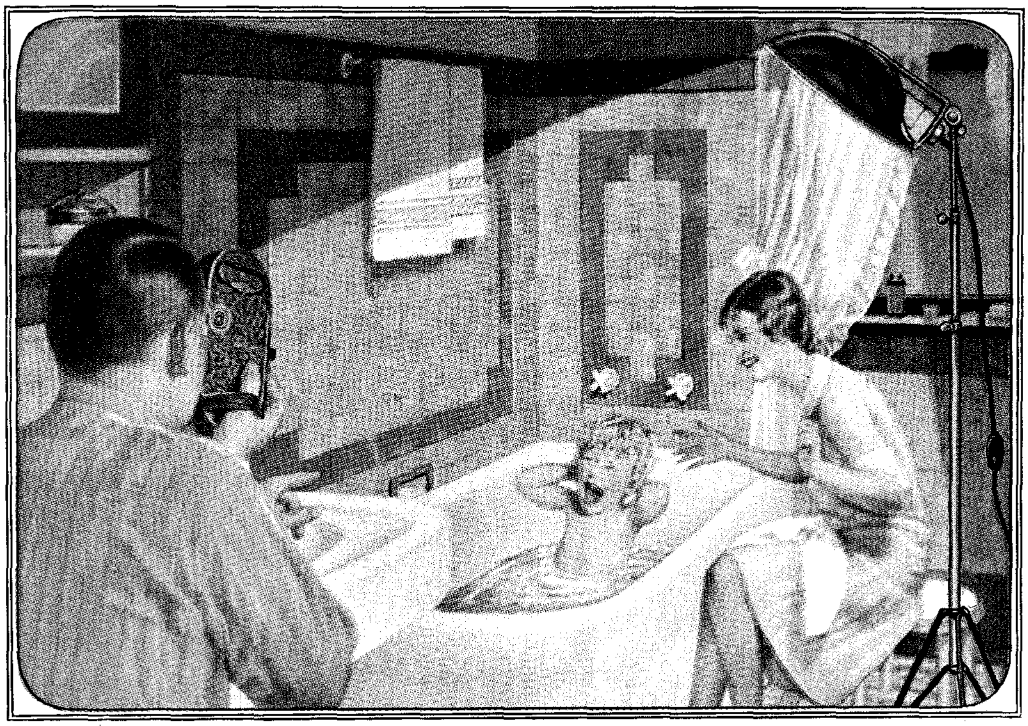
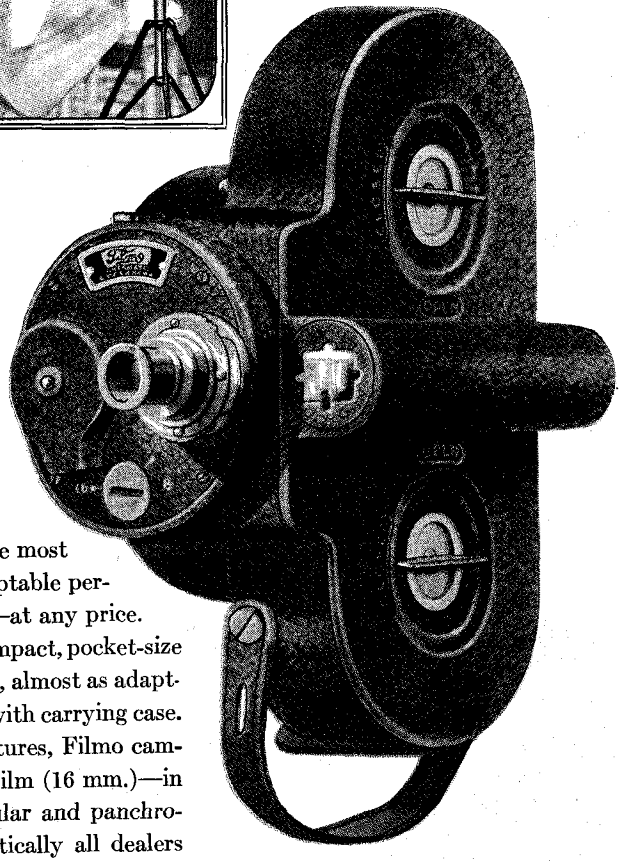


Take advantage of every indoor opportunity to add to your Filmo Movie record of the children

MAKE MOVIES *indoors, too,* with a FILMO



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With only a simple Cinema Lamp such as any Filmo dealer can supply, you can take intimate movie closeups of the children, the family, or small groups of guests — using Filmo cameras with regular lens equipment.

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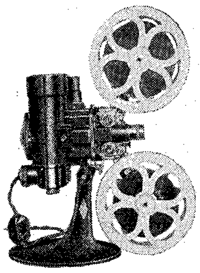

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

A GRAND DUKE WHOSE SOLDIERS LOVED HIM

DECORATIONS AND SHOULDER-STRAPS were torn from the officers' uniforms by the just and punitive hand of the Commander-in-Chief, as scorching words of rebuke came from his lips. They were through, he told them. They were hardly worthy to be simple soldiers. They were now to go into the trenches and there learn the great qualities of the soldiers and be shown how to redeem their honor. If they were not killed, they would return loving the men. To this unexpected end came a Russian court martial during the World War, we learn from Colonel André Kalpaschnikoff in the New York *World*, when Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch appeared suddenly on the scene and found that the offenses for which private soldiers were being tried had been caused by the cruelty of some of the officers. Discipline required that the soldiers be punished, but he made it clear that he regarded the officers as the real miscreants. Colonel Kalpaschnikoff relates this incident in a reminiscent article on the Grand Duke, published shortly after his recent death from pneumonia in southern France. Nicholas, second cousin of the late Czar, military idol of pre-Soviet Russia, commander of its armies during part of the World War, and generally regarded as the leading claimant for the Russian throne, has been, we are reminded, the third Allied commander-in-chief to die within the past year. Colonel Kalpaschnikoff, now a New York banker, was before the war Secretary of the Cabinet of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Secretary of the Washington Embassy, *The World* tells us. In the war he commanded the Twenty-first Flying Column of the First Siberian Army Corps. He was imprisoned seven months by the Bolsheviks in the Fortress of Peter and Paul, and has written a book, "A Prisoner of Trotzky."

AN UNCROWNED "CZAR" OF RUSSIA

The late Grand Duke Nicholas, leader of the Army before the Romanoffs fell. Thousands of scattered Royalists looked to him to restore the old régime.

The Grand Duke was a man of simple, unostentatious life, and beloved by his people, but he was not trained to combat the powerful and wily monk, Rasputin, who, we read, helped to bring about his removal from the command of the armies. Reading on in Colonel Kalpaschnikoff's account:

> With the death of the Grand Duke Nicholas disappears one of the most important, striking, and picturesque personalities of the World War. Like the Chevalier Bayard, he was "*sans peur et sans reproche*," and he never ceased being, in the eyes of the Russian people and all the world, the driving power which led Russia to her victories during the war.
>
> The Grand Duke Nicholas was not only a brilliant soldier, a marvelous leader, but also an honest man whose simplicity and kindness won the affection of every soldier of the Russian Army. As Commander-in-Chief of all the Imperial forces he overcame difficulties unknown to modern generals. He succeeded where others were doomed to fail, and some day history will judge him at his just value.
>
> To those who knew him well and fought under his command he was the real "little father of the Russian soldier," and his passing away far from the country he loved so much is full of sadness and a great blow to many millions of Russians.

Comment on Nicholas emphasizes his military talents. The New York *Herald Tribune* reminds us that one by one "the former Allied commanders-in-chief are passing from the scene" and continues:

> Last winter Field Marshal Haig, very recently Field Marshal Cadorna, and now the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia.
>
> Nicholas was a soldier pure and simple, the son of the other Grand Duke Nicholas, who commanded the Russian armies in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-'78. His ambitions and training were wholly military, altho since the Soviet revolution he had been in exile, the choice of one group of Russian monarchists for the succession to the imperial throne. His character was open and simple, and he was a military figure of exceptional impressiveness and charm. He inspired men and led them by the force of his personality. He was the true soldier in bearing and appearance, and had in addition a high degree of technical training and military intelligence. He was a Romanoff, but if he had been Czar the Romanoff empire might still be in existence.

More cautious in praise seems the New York *Times*, observing: "It is rather the fashion to call Grand Duke Nicholas a great soldier, but, while he was a first-class fighting man, he was victor on few fields. With a homogeneous people behind him and better tools to fight with, his distinction would probably have been greater."

The Soviet press is either brief or sarcastic in its comments, according to this United Press dispatch from Moscow:

> The morning papers devoted just two lines each to the death of Grand Duke Nicholas. The only exception was the *Pravda*, which, in addition, published an ironical summary of his career.
>
> The *Pravda* referred to Nicholas as "a long, dry scarecrow, who didn't frighten any one," and made reference to the activities of the other "clowns of the Monarchist circus."

Little is known in the United States regarding the Russian revolution of 1905, we learn, returning to Colonel Kalpaschnikoff's reminiscences in *The World*. But, he says:

> Had the Grand Duke Nicholas not been in Petrograd at that time, the Russian Empire probably would have crumbled after the Japanese War. The revolution gained very fast; the insurgents took Moscow, and the movement was spreading rapidly while disorganization and indecision reigned around the Emperor. As the President of the National Defense the Grand Duke Nicholas took the initiative, and as commander of the Imperial Guards he dispatched his faithful regiments who, after two days' bloody battle in the streets of Moscow, recaptured the Holy City.
>
> He was not only a man of action but a marvelous organizer, and regardless of court intrigue and other difficulties he worked night and day to reorganize the Russian army on a high plane of efficiency, which was finished in time to render a rapid mobilization in 1914. The World War found the Grand Duke Nicholas

International Newsreel photograph

TWO "LITTLE FATHERS"—THE OFFICIAL AND THE "REAL" ONE—MAY BE SEEN HERE

The Grand Duke Nicholas towers in the center, while the Czar walks a few paces to his right (the reader's left).

Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Armies, and hardly had a few hours passed after the German Ambassador delivered his ultimatum before Petrograd found out what kind of a leader Russia had in the great struggle ahead of her.

While the war spirit was rising like an electric current through the streets of Petrograd, and the crowds were rushing toward the palace in an impulse of patriotism, at the other end of the city, at the Warsaw station, which looked deserted to me as I walked up to it, there stood a train composed of the five big railroad cars, where the Grand Duke and his staff were feverishly at work. In the station one of the officers on duty in the waiting-room turned out to be a friend of mine. He laughed and pointed out several gorgeously drest officials who were scurrying away. He told me they were the heads of the Supply Service of the Army. He laughed again and so did I when we found out what had happened.

During the Turkish and Japanese wars the Supply Department had been famous for inefficiency and graft. Service in that department usually assured the Army bureaucrats a fortune for their old age. Now the heads of the Supply Department had come to present their respects to the new Commander-in-Chief and get their instructions. To their astonishment the audience lasted exactly one minute.

Suddenly the door of the private car opened and the tall and elegant figure of the Grand Duke appeared:

"My instructions," he said. "Efficiency and preparedness. That is what I expect from you. And no stealing in your department. The first caught will be hanged."

Several months later I was again to see in the dusk of the night the same tall figure of the Grand Duke, who by that time had become the idol of the soldiers of the Russian Army. We were on a lonely road outside of Khrousline, some sixty miles from Warsaw, and the Siberian troops I was with were "digging in" or making hurried trenches after a repulse of the German attack. Things looked gloomy, with an occasional German shell exploding here and there. One felt that another attack was in the air. The strain was great after a forced march of eighteen hours. Suddenly a soldier touched me and said:

"Look, there he is."

"Who is the mysterious person?" I asked.

"Who do you think can come in this hell except our Grand Duke?" Then the soldier continued: "He is not like the Petrograd generals. He is our real Little Father, and he really pities us. Oh, it is good to see him, and he is always there when real danger occurs. After that it feels easier to suffer and to die. Yes, he is everywhere. He does not want us to be ill-treated."

A few minutes later the Grand Duke passed alone in the trenches saying a word to every man; he was soon gone, but his spirit floated among us the whole night. When the machine-guns began to sputter, you could still hear the soldiers discussing their Grand Duke.

Duke Nicholas was of a practical turn, we read. His palace in Petrograd he found too large and too expensive, and he solved the problem simply and directly. He sold it, in spite of the shock to the Court, to a syndicate which made it the first fine movie house in Russia. Reading on:

A giant of energy, he had a will of iron and could overcome difficulties which at first sight seemed impossible to solve, such as lack of ammunition, of supplies, of transportation, of coordination with the movements of the Allies. All were overcome.

His genius failed in one thing only, and that was in his struggle against the intrigues of the Russian Court. He was too honest and too straightforward and too devoted to his cousin and Emperor to be influenced by "dark forces" or take advantage of his personal popularity. He was always a broad-minded monarchist, and advised the Czar to be more liberal. He helped to persuade the Czar to give a limited Constitution to his people.

Some people went so far as to say that the Czar did not like him, but could not help being influenced by his forceful personality. While the Grand Duke was away fighting at the front, his enemies had an open field and made the most of it. The German party was his principal enemy, and used the rascal monk, Rasputin, to discredit him. This disreputable creature who had succeeded in gaining the ear of the Empress, now thought himself strong enough to win the Grand Duke. So he telegraphed he was coming down to his headquarters to confer on conditions. The answer of the Grand Duke was simple but direct:

"Come, I shall hang you."

As nothing could be found to discredit the Grand Duke, Rasputin and his pro-German gang decided that jealousy and envy might make the Emperor hesitate in faithfulness to his Commander-in-Chief. So they skilfully hinted that his popularity was too great, and they argued that he was becoming so powerful that he might become a danger to the throne. This campaign, skilfully and relentlessly waged, brought about the removal of the Grand Duke Nicholas as Commander-in-Chief and put the Emperor at the head of the Army as a figurehead.

The day the Grand Duke was removed, Russia was doomed, not because Alexieff was not a great General—probably General Alexieff as a strategist was much more capable than the Grand Duke—but with the Grand Duke disappeared the last strong personality in unfortunate Russia, and the unhappy Army was left at the mercy of the Court camarilla.

The Grand Duke retired to the Caucasian front, and succeeded in a few weeks in leading his small Army to victories which filled the hearts of all Russians with joy and pride.

The fears of the Court camarilla would not have been without foundation if the Grand Duke had been a man of their own type, for toward the end of the war, when dissatisfaction was general, his popularity was so great he could have seized the power and the Army, and the people would have supported him. Many people were hoping to see this happen, but these hopes were vain, because he was too honest and too devoted to his Sovereign. He did not seek power. He only wanted to serve Russia. This was his policy to the last moment of his life.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, erroneously described by some of the papers as the claimant for Russia's vacant throne, never exprest any intention of becoming the ruler of Russia after the fall of the Bolsheviks. He was the only big man around whom all emigrés could group themselves. He loved Russia too much to head some adventure to reestablish him forcibly on the throne after more bloodshed. He was too wise for that, and this is why the Soviet leaders feared him.

In 1924, some big English, French, and other financial interests decided to back an invasion of South Russia, provided the Grand Duke gave his name to the venture. I was personally approached to take part in this movement. Doubtless the

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temptation was very strong to him, for his popularity was still very great. Many peasants remembered and loved him, yet he refused. He had a very definite opinion about Bolshevism and Russian affairs. He firmly believed that the Communist yoke could not last in Russia, because it was based on the oppression of the peasant farmers. He was willing to go back to Russia only if the people called him back of their own free will to help them restore order and discipline; then when that was accomplished to hand over the power to whatever ruler was freely chosen by the people themselves.

More of the background of Grand Duke Nicholas's chiefly military life is sketched in this copyrighted Paris dispatch to the New York *Evening Post:*

Nicholas Nicholaievitch was a second cousin to the murdered Czar Nicholas II—last of the Romanoffs to occupy the throne of all the Russias. His grandfather and the grandfather of the Czar were brothers.

EXPLAINING THE TROOP MOVEMENTS TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY

In this animated snapshot the physical contrast between the Czar and his military kinsman, the idol of his soldiers, is plainly to be seen.

His father, the notoriously extravagant Grand Duke Nicholas, who commanded the Russian armies during the wars with Turkey in 1877-78, early dedicated Nicholas to a military career. It was one for which he was eminently fitted.

Long before he was named Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces during the World War, Nicholas was rated the greatest cavalry leader in Europe.

He was so popular with his soldiers that even after the Czar was overthrown by the Kerensky revolution there was serious discussion in the Duma of retaining him as Commander-in-Chief. The Bolshevik upheaval, ending the provisional government, outlawed all Romanoffs, however, Nicholas along with the less able and patriotic members of the imperial family.

Nicholas Nicholaievitch was born November 6, 1856. When his father died, he found himself almost penniless, due to the elder Grand Duke's extravagances. Not only had the father dissipated his own tremendous fortune; he also had spent the considerable dowry brought him by Nicholas's mother, who was the German Duchess of Oldenberg.

Nicholas, despite the fact that through a morganatic marriage with Mme. Boranine, widow of a Moscow tea merchant, he became tremendously rich, never indulged in his father's extravagances. Mme. Boranine died early in the century, and the Grand Duke shortly afterward married the widowed Duchess of Leuchtenberg, the former Princess Anastasia of Montenegro.

Throughout his career, Nicholas was looked upon as the chief hope of the "Russia for Russians" faction. He was credited with a large share in persuading the Czar to grant a measure of constitutional government to his subjects.

When the Czar was deposed he instructed his soldiers "quietly to await the decision of the people" as to the new form of government. For months he tried in vain to keep up the Russian fight against Austria and Germany.

Then the Duma, more and more swayed by the extreme radicals, decided that because he was a Romanoff he must retire. He did so, going to his estates in the Crimea.

When the Provisional Government was overthrown by the Bolsheviks and the Czar and his immediate family murdered, Nicholas fled by way of the Black Sea. He was reported slain in the general massacre of the aristocracy and for some weeks no trace of him was found. Then he appeared in Paris.

Still later he moved to the Château de Choigny near the French capital and became the center of the "White" movement to restore the Russian monarchy. A meeting of 250 exiled members of the Russian Duma in Paris offered him the crown. He did not accept in so many words, but offered his services to the cause of overthrowing the revolutionists.

He lived in strict retirement at Choigny, except for the mysterious comings and goings of "White" agents. He always declined to discuss the claims of his cousin, Grand Duke Cyril. Ultimately, he predicted, the Soviets must fall, and a constitutional monarchy be set up in Russia. The monarchists realized that Nicholas alone could head such a government.

Nicholas's burial amid "proud poverty" presented a striking contrast between "official pomp and remnants of bedraggled splendor flanked with pathetic evidence of real poverty and destitution among the hundreds of Russian exiles who attended, including princes, peasants, and all intervening ranks," comments a special cable from Cannes, France, to *The Times*, which continues:

Brilliantly uniformed representatives of foreign governments, soldiers of the Alpine Chasseurs sent by France, notables of the official and social worlds, and some still prosperous exiled nobles mingled with day laborers in soiled and shabby clothes, destitute aristocrats in faded finery, teamsters, impecunious clerks, longshoremen, and tradesmen who had once known days of affluence and glory in their distant home country.

There was real mourning evident for the man whose personality, despite his aloofness, had held together the last shreds of the old Royalist régime among the emigrés after the debacle of 1917, and many who could not force entry into the little church turned away with tear-stained faces as the noted Cossack choir sang the service after rites by the Archimandrite.

Marshal Petain was the French official representative; the Duke of Genoa and Count Leonardi, commander of the Sestini, were Italy's, and Spain was represented by a special envoy of King Alfonso.

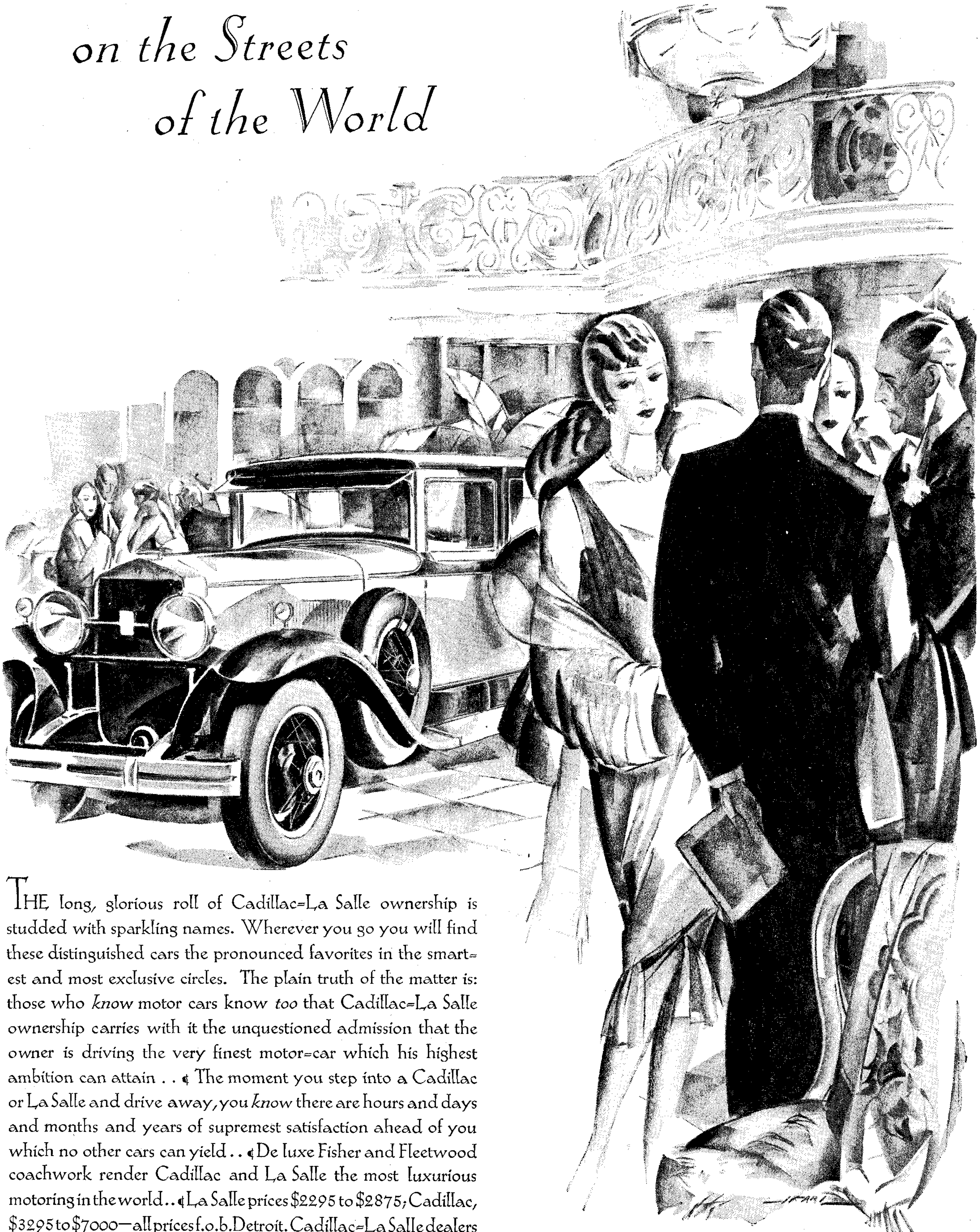
Upon the bier was draped a flag of St. Andrew, the only relic saved from the imperial Black Sea fleet, which had flown from the cruiser *Pamiat Nerkowa.* Upon it lay the Grand Duke's jeweled sword, while grouped around it were more than fifty decorations and gifts from the crowned heads of Europe, past and present.

That the Grand Duke died from a broken heart due to his exile and poverty was an opinion heard repeatedly exprest. He did not have the will to live, it was declared. Efforts which were made to dislodge him from the leadership of the family were deeply felt, admirers stated.

But the most serious blow befell him when he was told peremptorily he must acquire outright the French château near Paris, where he had made his home since the revolution or be evicted. He went to Antibes, thanks to the generosity of his consort's sister, Queen Elena of Italy, who possesses a villa there. Nicholas was much shaken by this upheaval coupled with the grim uncertainty ahead, despite the efforts of the Grand Duchess to keep up his spirits. The tall, gaunt old man spent most of his time at Antibes turning over out-of-date Paris newspapers in the local library. His decline did not survive a fickle turn in Riviera weather, and a few days before he died, looking on snow-covere mountain from his window, lamented:

"It is like the steppes again."

The Most Celebrated and Sophisticated Cars on the Streets of the World



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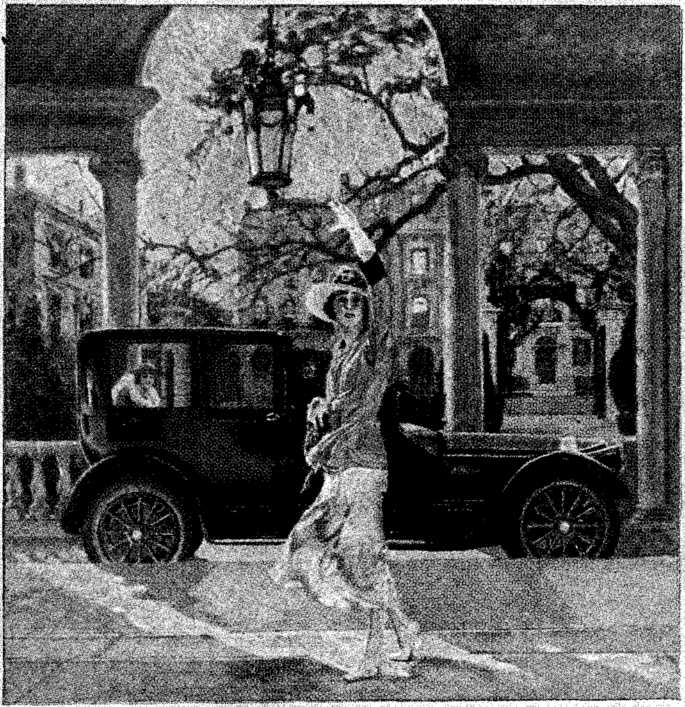
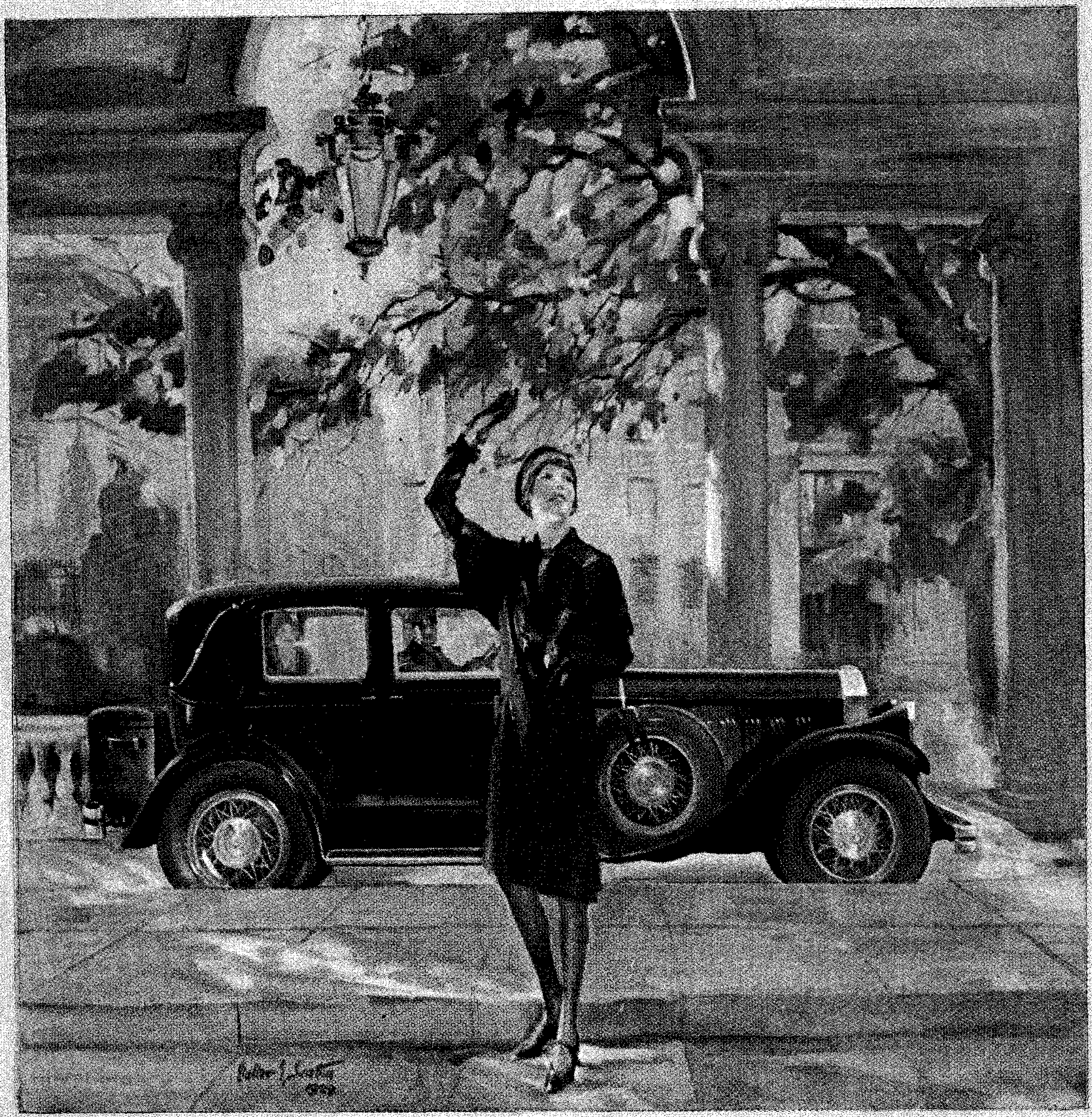


In 1918, this painting was made for Pierce-Arrow. Both girl and car could appear on Fifth Avenue, New York, today—(where 1918 Pierce-Arrows are by no means uncommon)—and still be conspicuously beautiful.

PIERCE



The most notable difference between the 1918 car pictured on the opposite page and this portrayal of today's Pierce-Arrow is one of symmetry . . . Today's car is gracefully slender and low-swung.

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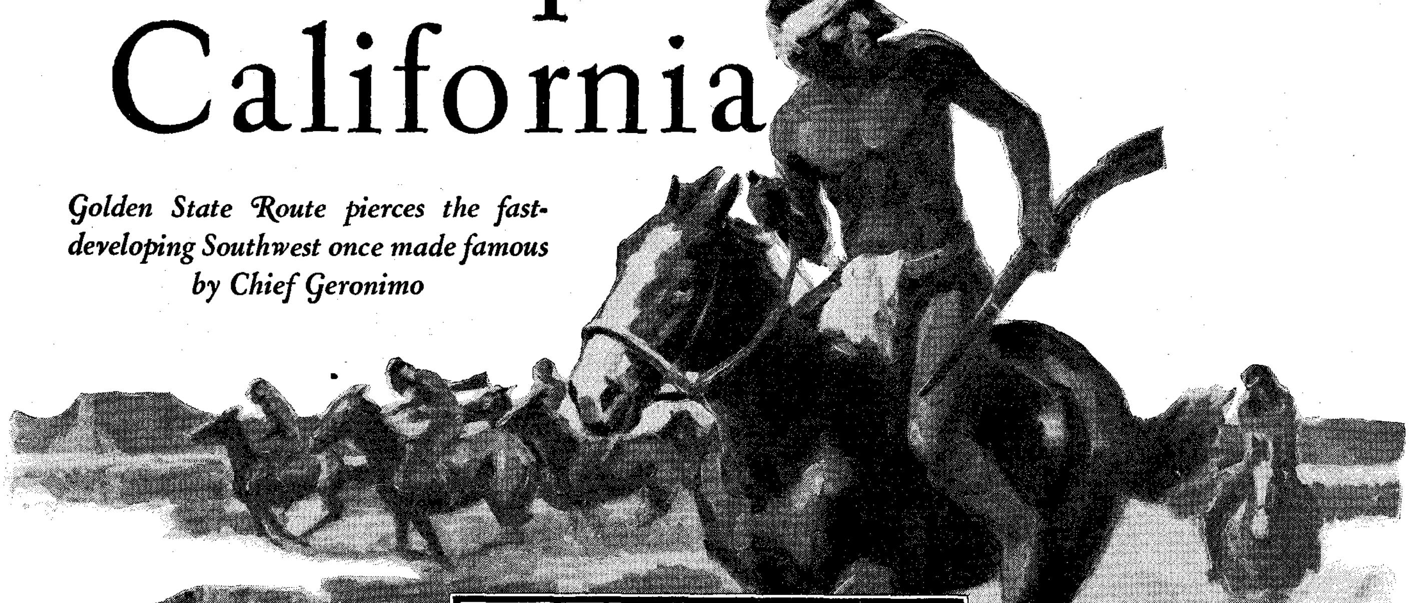

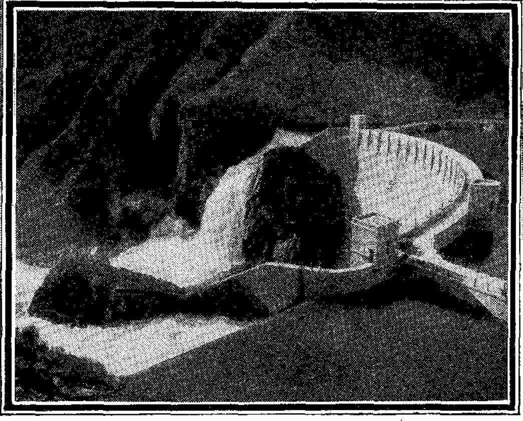

The mighty Roosevelt Dam, on the Apache Trail stores life and wealth for the desert

Southern Arizona is a land of contrasts. Red-and-tan mountains jut stiffly from the painted mesas. Down from their passes in Geronimo's day swept the hard-riding savages to wreak ruin and torture upon the settlers beneath. When finally overwhelmed by white men's armies, fifty years ago, they asked only to be allowed to go back into the mountains they loved—to those peaks that look so relentless, yet cast such a spell upon all who come their way.

And the land of the Apaches has nourished two other civilizations—one very old and the other very new. Once it cradled a people who dwelt in cliff houses—and who vanished, for no known reason, perhaps a thousand years before Coronado's mailed Spaniards rode by. You can see their dwellings still, as you travel through Apacheland.

Today huge copper mines, the mighty Roosevelt Dam and Lake, and the astonishing green agriculture of the Salt River Valley about Phoenix give vitality and wealth to this countryside where once the settler dwelt in grim hardship, his rifle ever at his saddle-bow.

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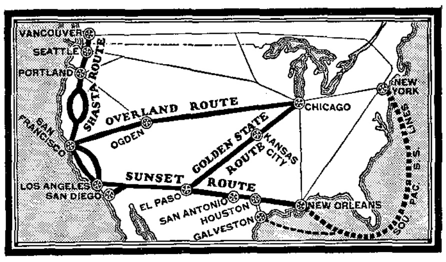

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THE RISE AND FALL OF A SOCIAL HARLEQUIN

"HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, PRINCE JOCKO" was announced as the guest of honor. The dinner was given in Newport in the 'nineties, when the so-called Four Hundred was still a close corporation, striving to flee from the boredom of its own exclusiveness. And so when "Prince Jocko" proved to be a pet monkey, dolled up in proper evening clothes, and when he occupied his seat of honor at the table with a certain amount of poise, until the champagne went to his head, most of Harry Lehr's guests welcomed the occasion as an original and charming frolic. Even when the monkey, overfed by sedulous society women and overstimulated by the brand of champagne of which Mr. Lehr was a super-salesman, so forgot his manners as to climb into the chandelier and pelt the guests with wine glasses," as Courtney Terrett records in the New York *Telegram*, the "monkey dinner" was not felt by its participants to be a serious breach of good taste or morals, and present-day commentators declare that it was Arcadian in its innocence compared to what some parties have since become. But in those days of the "mauve decade" the doings of the Four Hundred were watched by the public with a jealous interest which readily became censorious, and when the news of the Newport "monkey dinner" got into the papers, it aroused a storm that swept the country. Scathing editorials were printed, denunciatory sermons were preached, and the orgies of Nero and Heliogabalus were dragged from ancient history as shocking examples of the kind of thing society would come to if it didn't watch out. All of which marked the high spot in the singular career of Harry Symes Lehr, of whom Mr. Terrett tells us:

International Newsreel photograph

SOCIETY'S COURT JESTER

Harry Lehr in his heyday.

In the days when railroad financing was committed without governmental hindrance, and when women's knees were only an old legend from the Greek, Harry Lehr came up to New York from Baltimore. His ostensible source of income was employment as a champagne agent, and later as private secretary to Mrs. William Astor, but even he made no pretense that his trade was anything but being a social success, or that he was a social success for any other reasons than his wit, his calculated impudence, and his even more carefully calculated amiability to the wives of men who were so busy becoming multi-millionaires that they had no time to be social beings.

But the champagne he sold is now but a target for bootleg labelmakers to aim at, Mrs. Astor is dead these many years, and the Waldorf-Astoria has been sold.

The former court jester of society, remarks a writer in the New York *World*, lived to see his audacity outmoded and his socially elect friends indifferent to his misfortunes. And we read on:

His death writes finis to a career of social climbing generally conceded to be the national record for speed, ingenuity, and effectiveness. By female impersonations and bizarre clown stunts of the P. T. Barnum variety, executed with uncanny tact and Napoleonic strategy, the obscure son of an attaché at the German Consulate in Baltimore alpen-stocked his way into New York's social limelight.

Three years later he was the established field marshal of the ilded social Parnassus ruled by Mrs. William Astor and Mrs. tuyvesant Fish, and stood at the altar with the wealthy Mrs. ohn Vinton Dahlgren, the former Elizabeth Drexel.

In time his accession to wealth as well as social prominence ems to have dulled his puckish spirit. Society's court jester of e early 1900's became a testy old gentleman who criticized with chilly disapproval all hilarious stunts of the genus that brought him fame in his youth. The man who formerly refused to interrupt conversation with his pet parrot to listen to Mrs. Astor, the social dictator, developed in his later years a phobia for the very animals which had helped him to build his social prestige for wit.

Lehr's social career began officially at a Baltimore public fountain. After-the-party exhilaration inspired him to organize a wading party with a giddy but prominent society matron. This escapade, quite a devilish affair for the mauve decade, was telegraphed all over the country. The blond, stocky young German with the high-pitched voice and effeminate mannerisms was launched on a career that made him the most popular character in gossip columns for the next twenty years.

The fountain coup gave "Happy" Harry visions of grandeur. He departed for New York armed with introductions to lights of the "400." Here he met George Kessler, sales manager of the house of Mumm, and flashed his letters. It appears that his charm of manner and Baltimore prestige made the desired impression, for he was hired to circulate among the gilded bars of the city with a $10,000 expense account to make champagne popular. It was in this capacity that he first met Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Fish, who, regardless of wealth, arrogantly excluded from their circle all who sullied their hands with trade that was not Wall Street or railroads.

His first chance to get a foothold on the slippery social ladder came at a public ball during his first month in this city of the "400." Mrs. William Astor, gowned in a gown of unrelieved white, entered with queenly dignity, surrounded by a retinue of sycophants, who murmured compliments with every step.

"And how do you like my gown?" inquired the great lady of the unknown young man who stood in her path.

"Not at all," retorted Harry, the social Napoleon on his first battle-field. "You need color." With that Parthian thrust he reached for a bunch of roses and placed them against the white gown of the Astor dowager.

Refreshed by his audacity and charmed by his manner, the social dictator of the "400" invited Harry to call. On his first visit to the holy of holies of the elite world he was said to have begun by selling a cellar full of Mumm's champagne and ended by playing the piano and holding the dowager's hand.

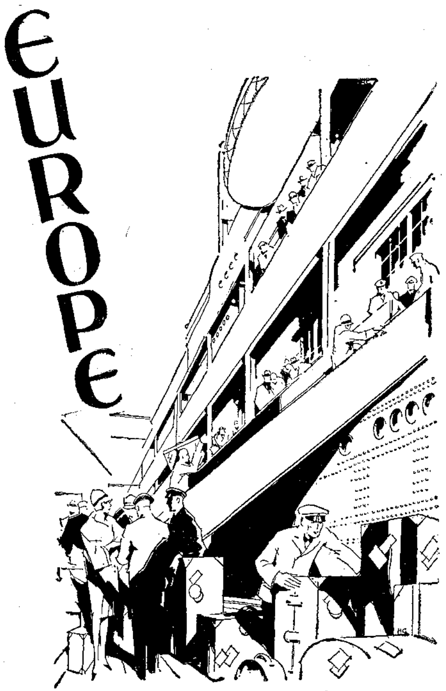
A few months later, we learn, the young adventurer from Baltimore "had a strangle-hold on New York society," for:

He edited the Astor invitation lists with a free hand, planned bizarre entertainments, and worked by day and night to save the social leaders from the boredom brought on by the exclusive atmosphere of their little world.

Harry Lehr created astonishment by his antics as a female impersonator. He was said to have broken into a stag party at Delmonico's in the guise of a beautiful charmer and caused a rousing scandal before his wig was torn off. At several balls he delighted the jaded smart set by songs in his delicate coloratura soprano with accompanying flirtations of his bustle and a doe-like come-hither look in the eye.

At the urgent request of some of his new admirers, Harry had his picture taken in his soubrette costume. Later, after his brilliant marriage, the newspapers continued to use the picture and make sport of the resourceful Harry. He was said to have spent thousands of dollars to kidnap and destroy existing copies of the photograph that testified to his ability as a female impersonator.

At Newport the playboy to the millionaires was credited with a new stunt every day. A wrist-bag, bangles, monogrammed socks when worn by Harry Lehr were front-page news. One day when Mrs. Fish was fretful for something new, he bought a large-size doll and paraded Bellevue Avenue with her, conversing in baby



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

> talk. On one occasion he played a hero rôle, rescuing several socially prominent ladies by stopping their runaway horses. When the ladies attempted to thank him he cut them short and searched the pavement for his gardenia, which had been dislodged and mutilated. He picked up the bruised flower and sent it to a near-by hospital in a specially ordered ambulance.
>
> One of his most famous menagerie dinners was in honor of his wife's Pom, Mighty Atom. Eight dogs of high degree sat at table, munching perfumed bones and glorified frankfurters, while social leaders, including Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. Fish, waited on them. Another innovation with which he was credited was the Looking Backward ball given by Mrs. Fish, in which all of the Four Hundred appeared with masked faces set on the back of their heads.
>
> In three years Harry Lehr achieved the pinnacle of social grace. His marriage in 1901 to the Drexel heiress under the auspices of Mrs. Astor, so to speak, was a triumphant climax for the young wine merchant whom Baltimore had snubbed. His groomsmen were William K. Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, George J. Gould, Thomas Wanamaker, and Perry Belmont. He had surpassed Ward McAllister.
>
> For ten years following his marriage, Lehr kept up his reputation for pranks and led the so-called "Circus Set." During his honeymoon he shocked the German Court by appearing at a reception attired in a tweed suit and a spotted necktie, instead of the customary formal attire. His escapades in the presence of Emperor Wilhelm, now plain Hohenzollern, are said to have led to the removal of the American Ambassador, who had sponsored the jester's presentation.
>
> One of his most audacious coups was his championship of Mrs. Fish against the Grand Duke Boris, who was the much fêted guest of the Ogden Goelets. Mrs. Fish in a moment of frankness informed Mrs. Goelet that the scion of Russia's royal family was a dissipated fellow, who was after her daughter's money. Mrs. Goelet was properly offended and failed to include Mrs. Fish in the banquet given to the Duke. Harry, nothing daunted, arranged a rival banquet for the "Emperor Leero." At this affair he appeared in a Roman toga with a gilded crown rakishly set, and announced himself as the guest of honor.

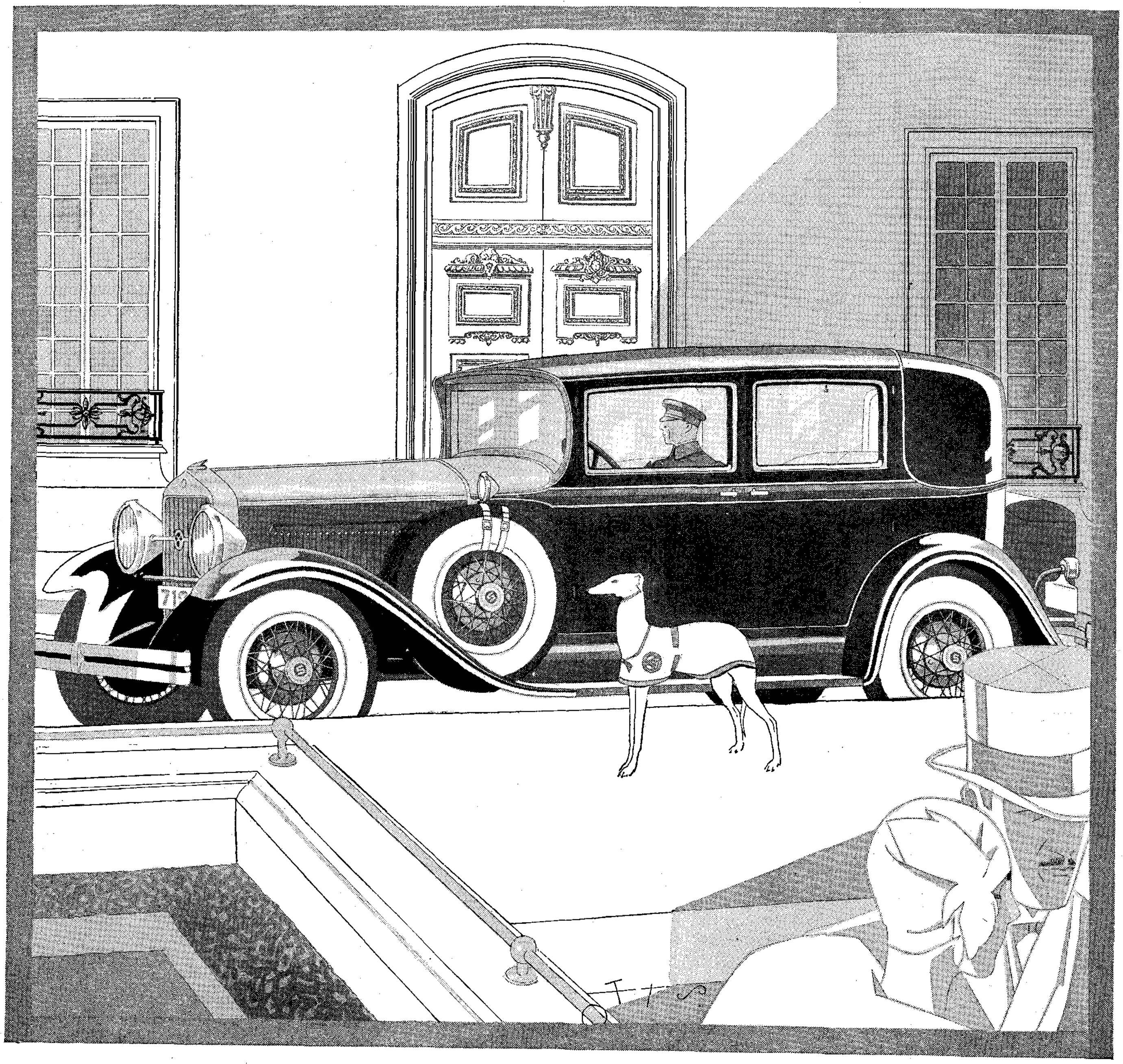
The burlesque dinner was more amusing than the formal affair, adds the *World* writer, so Mrs. Fish and her field-marshal came out ahead on the social battle-field. Reading on:

> Indicative of the change in the gay, irrepressible Harry, the social hurdler, who became Harry, the husband of the Drexel heiress, afflicted with fat paunch and dyspepsia, was the story reported in 1924 which concerned the same Grand Duke that the court jester snubbed so royally. A young woman from Baltimore, a member of a socially prominent family, spied Harry in a restaurant in company with the royal Russian. She greeted him with unaffected pleasure as a friend from the home town. Harry cut her dead, and later informed her that she had been unpardonably rude. "I do not speak to commoners when I am talking with royalty," he was reported to have said.
>
> A year later Mrs. Gurnee Munn and Mrs. John Wanamaker, Jr., decided to try one of Harry Lehr's old stunts on Harry. They made a tour of Paris and gathered together a menagerie of pets—lizards, monkeys, rabbits, dogs—and planted them in the Lehr apartment. "Happy" Harry, who before the war had been a constant host to animals of all sorts at distinguished dinner parties, was filled with rage. He refused to speak to the two young pranksters, and stormed against their "ridiculous and insulting" conduct. Harry, the court jester, was dead; but Harry, the husband of wealthy Mrs. Lehr, lived on. In later years he separated from her, and was said to have received only a small allowance. He suffered from cancer on the brain, and returned to Baltimore for medical aid. At Johns Hopkins no one visited him, and his gilded friends of former days seemed to be indifferent to their old court jester, who was ill and in need of funds.

THE MOTORIZED AMERICAN COWBOY

THE rakish roadster swung around the corner and came to a stop. Out piled its occupants, young fellows about thirty, well drest. It was Saturday night in Amarillo, Texas. Down the street went the arrivals, toward the movie house, where a cowboy film was showing. "Drug-store cowboys," a visitor might have thought, but he would have been wrong, for they were real cowboys, the genuine article, from a life-size ranch, altho the 1929 model. This disconcerting spectacle may be seen in almost every city in the so-called old cow country of the Southwest on Saturday nights, Roy Buckingham tells us in a copyrighted article in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, adding that the old order is not only changing, but has almost disappeared. Reading on we learn:

> With cow-punchers who talk as learnedly of carbureters, ignition, specific gravity, kilocycles, and dihedral angles as they do of cross-breeding, mavericks, chuck wagons, and other lingo of the cattle country, and ranch bosses who prefer the Comptometer Kid to Lariating Lou and Arthur the Auditor to Arthur the Audacious, the cowboy of tradition just "ain't."
>
> You will find a remnant of the old Western type occasionally. He usually either is looking for a job since his rodeo outfit went loco, or he is suffering the Hollywood complex and is on his way to California to preserve in the films the likeness of Rattlesnake Ike, the demon of the plains. The nearer he gets to Hollywood the more traditional is his get-up. His fluffiest "chaps" and most benotched six-shooter, shiniest spurs, and fanciest Spanish leather gauntlets won't get him a job with these Texas, Oklahoma, or other cattle raisers.
>
> The daredevil cowboy who shot from the hip, tamed wild horses and filled a more figurative than literal heroic niche in the pageant known as "The Winning of the West" either has become motor-broken or he's running his own ranch with more attention to bookkeeping than shooting. O course, all of the old-time cowboys wer not adventuresome. Some stuck strictl to business, homesteaded their acreages, an now have substantial ranches. But a grea many of them specialized in cattle an nothing else. They refused to becon agriculturists. They were hired to woı



The Commander Brougham for Five—with six-cylinder motor, $1525; with straight-eight motor, $1675. Six wire wheels and trunk standard equipment. Prices at the factory. Bumpers and spare tires extra

NOTHING short of championship fleetness—nothing less than stamina unmatched in all motordom—could have inspired the appealing beauty of these great new Studebaker eights and sixes. In every virile line and contour, you will sense at once the remarkable ability which has won for Studebaker *every* official stock car speed and endurance record. Balanced motor cars! Style that beautifully interprets flashing performance—performance that brilliantly fulfills the promise expressed in youthful, sophisticated style. Champion motor cars every one—at One-Profit prices which are quite as remarkable as these great cars themselves!

STUDEBAKER

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

> with cattle and not a plow-handle would they touch. They looked askance at the spread of agriculture. They snorted their contempt at the threshing outfits. They tried to keep alive the era of Boothill Cemetery with gun-plays in waffle joints and, before Prohibition, in the thirst stations.
>
> The few who persisted in being tough guys from across the border were soon learning the art of making shoes or furniture in State prisons. Then, to cap the climax, came Prohibition, which made the cowboy's "pizen" literally too lethal even for a cowpuncher to monkey with.
>
> Back of this transformation of the time-worn "prop" of the Southwest is a more powerful factor than farming and law and order. Efficiency, the magic word which has changed liabilities into assets in almost every industry, put its well-manicured finger on the cattle industry. Vast acreages were purchased by syndicates with offices in Chicago, New York, Dallas, and Kansas City. The cow business became a corporate affair. Annually the board of directors heard reports of ranch operations. These men whose thousands were invested were not interested in the brawls, the fancy riding, the rodeos, the glamour of the ranches. The ranch proprietor who didn't show a profit had to look for another job. Instead of the rollicking, carefree, devil-may-care adventure usually thought of in connection with cowpunching, the business has become routine, systematized, efficient, and economically independent.
>
> And what has it done to the traditional cowboy besides taking him out of the picture?

Here and there, admits Mr. Buckingham, you'll find plenty of cowboys in the old-time rig—leather pants, guns, horsehair bridles, and all. But they are in the show business. For instance:

> That fellow over there in leather putts, riding breeches, and cap. He's the ranch superintendent. Where is his Arabian horse with flowing tail and mane? Right over there in the garage with a mechanic trying to correct its timer.
>
> Here they come from the day's round-up. It is true some are on horses. But a truck as large as an Army truck is hauling in thirty cowpunchers.
>
> "Well, surely the old bunkhouse will be the same," the visitor hopes.
>
> Grouped around a table, seventeen of these tough "critters" who, according to legend, could fatten on pulverized mud, are listening to WDAF, the Kansas City *Star* station, in a grand-opera hook-up.
>
> The visitor finds an open door and walks in. Here is the assembly room. A library is the commoner name for it. Six of the cowboys are studying law by correspondence. Another is enrolled in the university extension course to study accountancy. And three—this is the blow—are enrolled in the farming course of the State School of Agriculture.
>
> The only shooting that is audible is over at the rodeo headquarters, where the crack-shots are at daily practise. There may be occasional roping, but nowadays there are so many heavy plank corrals about a ranch headquarters with their numerous chutes that handling the cattle is not unlike unloading a trainload at the Kansas City stockyards.

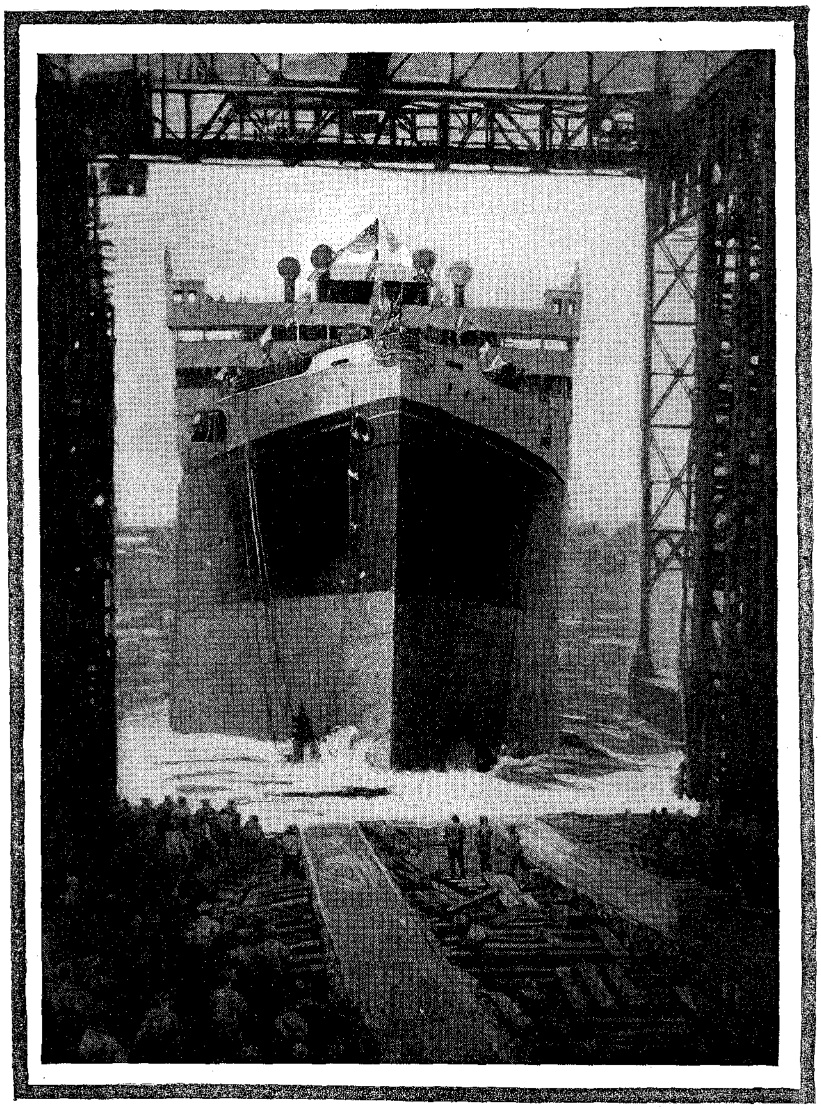
The paved highway, the radio, the telephone, the automobile, and the airplane have removed the cowboy as an isolated unit, Mr. Buckingham remarks, continuing:

> The ranch isn't a domain any more. If the cattlehands don't study after dinner, which is served in a cafeteria, they mount their rubber-tired steeds and gallop to town. The westward creep of the land-hungry has broken up the huge ranches. Where thirty years ago one would find these Texas ranches fifteen and twenty miles apart, he finds new towns, smaller ranches, airports, and paved highways, and the motor-car exhaust has drowned out the coyote's yip.
>
> The hard-boiled ranch owner takes all of the joy out of living for the adventurous. If the boss's wife wants the garden hoed, some cowpuncher must do it. The cowboy who has a speaking acquaintance with an adding-machine has plenty of overtime work. For the $60 a month, which most ranch managers are willing to pay, the cowpuncher is expected to be a handy man about the place.
>
> The present-day cowpuncher refuses to stay put. He can make more money in town. He is not shut off from the world. He knows of the World Series. The ranch radio is overworked on days of important football games. Three or four daily newspapers reach the ranch library via the R. F. D. This national sophistication touches the ranch country and range-trained youngsters soon follow the call to other fields.
>
> The disappearance of the old-time cowboy with his picturesque language and code of chivalry is due also to the enthusiasm of the booster. Be he Kiwanis, Rotarian, or what not, in Texas, New Mexico, or Colorado, as soon as he has received the hand of fellowship, he wants to boost his State. First thing you know, the State is advertising its potentialities. Soon a Holstein fan takes the floor. Then comes the gentleman who formerly lived in Wisconsin, and he talks condensery and cheese plant. Like as not, the county agent takes a hand. The first thing the old-timers know the range is being broken up into wheat, corn, and legume fields. A $10,000 Holstein bull arrives. Then comes a herd of cows with pedigrees long enough for a bovine Burke's "Peerage." This change means another sort of life on the ranch.
>
> The cowpuncher who signed up for a season to rope wild horses, brand obstreperous steers and round up thousands of future short-cuts for New York and other Eastern points is just a prosaic farmer.
>
> If the ranch is in Texas or Kansas, a more revolutionary change is likely. Some night the cowpuncher will return from his meandering over the hills to find a pile of coal, a scaffolding, and a donkey engine. In a few days the oil drill is at work. If oil is struck the handler of cattle must stoop to lay pipe, haul fuel, and carry on any duty that contributes to the frenzy of transforming a respectable piece of prairie land into a bedlam of oaths, noises, and high finance.
>
> "The cattle industry is being supplemented rapidly by the addition of sheep, hogs, and poultry," said J. E. Biggs, of the Amarillo Board of Development. "The high-grade dairy herd has become almost indispensable to the going-ahead ranch.
>
> "The cattle industry is destined to become wholly controlled by the small stock farmer who farms a portion of his land for the purpose of feeding a little stock for the market on the balance."

THE PEACOCK PARADE OF TOKYO'S NIGHT LIFE

THE nightly parade is in full swing. On one side of the street, glittering with electric lights, promenade the silk-clad favorites of fortune and fashion, entering and leaving rich automobiles, stopping at smart restaurants. On the other side are the stalls of the merchants, with customers crowding around to buy clothing, household utensils, ornaments. From a side street step two pretty girls. Their faces are powdered and their lips are rouged. They have come because they can not stay at home when they are wearing expensive new clothes, bought with savings from their office salaries. They have a mountain of confidence in their ability to challenge the world. For this is the Ginza, an outdoor Japanese "Peacock Alley," the Mekka of Tokyo night life, Setsuo Uenoda writes in *The Japan Advertiser* of Tokyo, continuing: "One has no right to claim to know the night life de luxe of the capital until one becomes a votary of this fashionable center. To be children of the Ginza is to be in keeping with the fashion of the day." Reading on, we learn:

> There are many bright-light districts like the Ginza in other parts of the city attracting large crowds of people nightly for the after-dinner promenade. Each has a charm of its own to satisfy the yearning of the people for bright lights. Shinjuku, for instance, is practical, Ningyo-cho conservative, and Ogawa-machi youthful, but none of them enjoys the distinction of being called fashionable.
>
> It requires a careful study to understand what is really meant by fashionable as applied to the Ginza. The Ginza is essentially democratic for one who knows the secret of this great metropolis, but in all its appearance it has two distinct aspects. Whatever may be the original significance of the name, the general conception of the Ginza embraces the section of the street between Kyobashi and Shimbashi. When the darkness of the evening begins to set in, petty merchants with their wares on small hand-carts or on their backs arrive at the edge of the sidewalk on the east side of the street and go about the task of spreading their flimsy stalls for the night. In half an hour the sidewalk, as if by magic, is converted into a veritable fair with crowds of pedestrians jostling along the lane between the row of stalls and bright show-windows. This is the plebeian aspect of the individuality of the Ginza.
>
> The night stalls on this side of the street have been a charm and attraction of the Ginza from early in the Meiji era. It is a fair for everybody from maid-servants and messenger boys to statesmen and bankers. The Ginza and night stalls are inseparable, and the conception of the Ginza without the night stalls is impossible. Here wives hurry along the lane in search of children's cheap underwear or the housekeeping utensil she wants to buy. "Gentlemen" are seen standing before a cane stall selecting a handy and respectable one from among a pile of canes marked one yen each. Curio stalls, some of which have been spread nightly by the same dealers for more than thirty years, are visited by persons of means. Stall-keepers whose displays are charcoal tongs, potato-peelers,



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Forhan's

FOR THE GUMS

YOUR TEETH ARE ONLY AS HEALTHY AS YOUR GUMS

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

ink-erasers, window-cleaners, doorbells, and latches and other "remarkable" inventions, demonstrate and explain their wares with convincing arguments to charm onlookers into buying. In the meantime, the motley crowds of pedestrians troop up and down the lane in endless procession.

But there is nothing remarkable or extraordinary about these crowds of people. They are the same kind of simple, practical every-day people that may be seen at the practical Shinjuku, conservative Ningyo-cho, or youthful Ogawa-machi. The scene is merely an aspect of the Ginza, and hardly worthy of being called fashionable.

The fashionable Ginza is on the other side of the street. The district which was originally called the Ginza, the site of the silver mint under the Tokugawa régime, is a section between the Kyobashi and Owari-cho, constituting about one-half of the street on the west side of the Ginza. But the fashionable Ginza, the Ginza that is worthy of the adjective, is found in the other half of the street, that is to say between Shimbashi and Owari-cho. Here in this part of the Ginza the genius of the Tokyo night life reigns supreme.

During the daytime this part of the Ginza is haunted by anybody and everybody. In the evening, however, when darkness sets in, the street begins to be illuminated by bright lights, and the street assumes something of an air of exclusiveness.

The term *ginbura* is claimed to have been invented by students of Keio University. A group of artists in Koishikawa also claims credit for the invention. At any rate, continues Mr. Uenoda:

It has been a popular expression for more than twenty years as applied to the promenade in the Ginza. But the class of people, to whom *ginbura* is a business of life and a household world, cherish the dearest memory for this section of the street. The *gin* means the Ginza for short; the *bura* conveys the idea of sauntering, to use the American classical expression. *Bura* connotes the motion of a pendulum. The expression *ginbura* tacitly implies a walk back and forth, like the motion of a pendulum, between the Shimbashi and Owari-cho on the west side of the street.

The *ginbura* has become a sort of social function, where one sees and is seen. To a young woman who has a *ginbura* in mind for an evening, the fine silk kimono is the first and foremost consideration. The fine kimono is a sort of membership card for entrance to the society of *ginburarians*. One other requirement for membership is the manner born of freedom, innocence, and luxury, or what appears to be the manner. This is a sort of diploma qualifying one for life membership. As I said before, the Ginza is essentially democratic, any one may take a walk along this part of the Ginza at any time and in any manner, but in order to have the sensation of having had a *ginbura* as an accomplished member of a fashionable society, one is advised to have this membership card and this diploma.

This part of the Ginza is visited presumably by young persons of material comfort. Here one may observe young girls trooping up and down the street in silk kimonos of marvelous design and material. All the beautiful kimonos ever dreamed of by young girls, from a subdued

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

tastefulness to a striking brilliancy in color schemes, are there for the seeing.

Here comes a young couple, recently married, well drest and self-conscious, strolling along the bright sidewalk as if tasting an untried freedom. There goes another handsome couple, much married, tho still young, casting glances at the other couple and passers-by. As the evening advances, couples of young men and women, parties of threes and fours begin to increase steadily in number. A one-yen taxi is seen now and then discharging its passengers on the sidewalk. A large limousine may arrive, and a stately matron and a beautiful girl in many-colored silk kimono flash out and disappear into the Shiseido. Young couples walk out on the sidewalk from restaurants with complete satisfaction in their faces, while others are walking into them. They are the class of people who consult the menu instead of their purse when they order their meals, and can afford to take a taxi home at the first drop of rain.

A young, pretty girl with a fine bearing, in a beautiful silk kimono, is seen among passengers of an interurban electric train in the morning. She is a beauty and, as she is so out of place in an electric train at such a time of day, she attracts the attention of passengers. But as it is during the rush hour, and the passengers have little respect for her fine kimono, she frowns upon them with a frown that would say, "Oh, what impudence! I hope I can spare myself from all this when my car is out of the repair shop." As a matter of fact, she has no car and she suffers all this "impudence" every morning. When the train arrives at the Tokyo station, she gets off and disappears into a large office building. In the evening she may be seen in the fashionable section of the Ginza, walking leisurely with the "friend-manager" of the office in which she works.

This fashionable center of the Ginza is frequented by artists and literary lights. Well-known actors and actresses are occasionally seen shopping and promenading along the street. It is haunted by the bourgeois students of Keio University and not by the proletarian sons of Waseda. Operators of beauty parlors, dancers, *mobo* and *mago*, who know the who's who of the *ginbura* district, may be seen on the street, making it a happy hunting-ground.

By eight o'clock the *ginbura* is in full swing. Everybody on the street wears as passport a fine dress, and all look like children of luxury and ease. This makes the so-called fashionable section of the Ginza a sort of moving club for the night life de luxe of the Capital.

The performance of a *ginbura* requires one to observe a decency of manner, in a Western conventional sense of the word. A man may go on *ginbura* gloriously drunk, but never to an extent that he may behave otherwise than like a gentleman. A handsome young couple of lovers, who might be stared at and hear a saucy remark or two flung at them out of envy, should they go in a less refined district, may walk here undisturbed—even triumphantly. A girl in a flashy kimono, showing bad taste in what she conceives as striking, may go on unchallenged. A young man in a pair of the broadest trousers and a young girl in the shortest skirt may take refuge in this section of the Ginza if they lack courage to defy onlookers in any other part of the city. Any fashion that might cause consternation and disgust to an unsophisticated o polite society may be followed here without attracting more than a passing attention.

What is the charm and attraction of thi *ginbura* section? The Ginza was the stree first to be westernized with foreign-styl buildings early in the Meiji era, we ar told. Furthermore:

> The first street-car line was constructe through this street. Department stores o a miniature scale, called *kankoba*, wer popularly known throughout the capita of the mid-Meiji era and frequented a semi-holiday resorts as the departmen store is to-day. The monthly festival o the *Ojizo-sama* used to be a popular even attracting thousands of people to the Ginz from neighboring wards. The Hakubota used to be one of the famous stores in th Ginza for its face powder, soap, and othe paraphernalia of the toilette, and wa patronized by daughters of noblemen Women fastidious for style used to patronize the Ebiya tabi store in the Ginza.
>
> The *ginbura* section is sociable and inviting because there are a large numbe of restaurants along the street. It is fascinating because it is essentially of a fem nine character charged with somethi coquettish in its atmosphere. This trait accentuated by the fact that the distr is contiguous to the famous Shimbas geisha quarter, and is frequented by geis girls and their kind.

AN EDUCATION FROM THE AIR

THE sixty-piece orchestra is eas accommodated in the country scho room, tiny tho it is. In charge is a ta distinguished man, evidently a musici of note. And, oddly enough, he is conduc ing the music hour in this out-of-the-w place. He sits at a piano and illustrat with chords and harmonies and litt phrases of music the piece which is abo to be played. He "tells the children thi piece is called 'The Entrance of the Little Fauns.' It is by Pierné. This is a piece well known to musicians, but not heard o very much out on the prairie, or even i the big cities, for that matter. The ir structor tells the class all about it, Graham McNamee writes in *The Americ Magazine*.

"The little fauns are f-a-u-n-s n f-a-w-n-s," the instructor explains. "The were little creatures very much loved y the old Greeks many thousands of years ago. They were quite human, save that they had goats' ears and goats' hoofs."

The children are enthralled as this story is unfolded by no less a musician than Walter Damrosch. When the selection is played the children are delighted. Of course, this sounds like fiction, the writer admits, but it is not. There can be n prairie school with a symphony orchest of fine musicians for its music hour, would seem, but Mr. McNamee maint that there can—through the radio, w brings no less an instructor than Mr. D rosch to such schoolhouses. This is beginning of the University of the Ai

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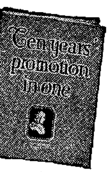

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

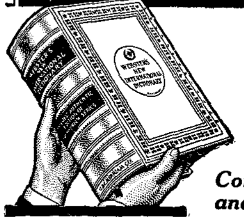
which the famous broadcaster writes. Continuing:

> Our fundamental aim in education used to be the Three R's—Readin', 'Ritin', and 'Rithmetic. Now we have a new ideal. It is the Three C's—Character, Culture, and Citizenship. For achieving that ideal just think of the possibilities of radio. At least, this is the dream—the establishment of a great University of the Air which will bring the culture of the world and of the age to our people as vividly and perfectly as radio now brings a prize-fight, a political convention, or a world series.
>
> Last year Dr. Damrosch laid before the National Broadcasting Company his plan for giving this kind of musical instruction to American children. He had just rounded out a distinguished career as conductor of our greatest purely American orchestra and announced his retirement. But Dr. Damrosch had been learning something about the radio. His own broadcasts had brought to him such a flood of letters from everywhere that he came to see in this new invention the most potent force for advancing the musical culture of America.
>
> "Give me three years," he said, "and I will make America the most musical country in the world."
>
> He proposed to give three experimental concerts last year in order to see whether or not the schools were really interested. The results of those concerts were so amazing that the National Broadcasting Company, without waiting for anybody to finance the great plan, decided to make Dr. Damrosch its music counselor and to start him off this year with twenty-four concerts like the one I have described.
>
> After the experimental concerts letters poured in on Dr. Damrosch. He must have received more than twenty-five thousand of them, and they came from colleges and from crossroads village schools. His concerts had converted thousands of schools and millions of children into one vast classroom in music. Down in Florida with the sun shining briskly; out in Minneapolis with a near-blizzard piling a late snow against schoolroom doors; up in Portland, Maine, with a wind roaring in from the Atlantic; way down in San Antonio, Texas, under a tropical sun—all were part of a single class in music, with the instructor and his musicians in New York. And did the children love it? One little boy wrote from Iowa that he had always wanted to know what an oboe was, and he was delighted to have heard it and recognized it in that little piece about "The Entrance of the Little Fauns."
>
> In New York City over two hundred schools with their two hundred thousand pupils sat in at this great music class. In Washington, D. C., when Dr. Damrosch broadcast his concert for high schools and colleges, sixteen thousand students listened in. Hardly had the last notes of the first concert faded out of the ether before the telegrams began pouring in from all over the country.

It is well that this new university idea should begin with music, remarks Mr. McNamee, for already radio has done wonders for the musical taste of our people. And he continues:

> When I first began announcing programs

Thousands of New Words



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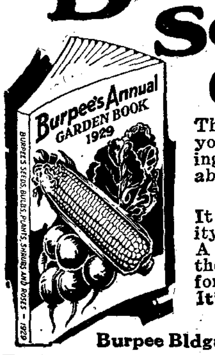

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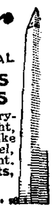

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80 per cent. of the music broadcast was jazz. The demand was for jazz. Now 75 per cent. of the requests are for the better music and 75 per cent. of the leading programs give better music. Dr. Damrosch once mentioned to me his own observation of this: "Without any friction," he said, "the bad has given place to the better music, the better to the good, and in some cases the good to the best."

The other day we had a program of Paul Whiteman music by his jazz orchestra. One of the numbers was called "Tschaikowskiana." A popular audience would not have recognized that name a few years before. The success of the piece depended largely on the audience's recognizing the original music of Tschaikowsky, the famous Russian composer. And of course an audience now would be almost sure to do so. The most popular symphony number over the radio is Tschaikowsky's Sixth Symphony.

Another amazing thing is the way in which fine old songs, disused for years, come back and have almost as much vogue as a popular hit.

Now, so much for the start in this great university dream. What are to be the next steps? Well, the next steps have already been taken, the writer assures us and goes on to tell us what they are:

First of all, the National Broadcasting Company has named an advisory council to work out this fine ideal. It is made up of men whose national reputations are a guaranty of the seriousness of the undertaking. It comprises Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company; Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia; Hon. Charles E. Hughes; Hon. Elihu Root; Mr. Julius Rosenwald, head of Sears, Roebuck and Company, and others. A special committee headed by Dr. Alderman has worked on the plan, and it is probable that little time will be lost in extending the idea to include other fields than music.

Of course, education does not end when people leave school. In fact, it is only then that the opportunity and the capacity for real culture begins. And so these gentlemen have recognized the need for making this University of the Air useful to the adult listener-in. A beginning has been made in a scheme for political education by the man who has done much to develop this great dream—Mr. M. H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company. It has been worked out with the assistance of the League of Women Voters. It is, in fact, a good deal like a course of lyceum lectures on the structure and functions and problems of government and public affairs. It undertakes to take care of another one of these three C's—Citizenship. Lectures are given each week on such subjects as "How Congress Works," "How Party Platforms Are Made," "How We Nominate Presidents," and so on. In connection with the lectures the American Library Association issues lists of books for the use of those who wish to follow the subjects further, and the League is promoting the formation of groups to meet and make he subjects topics of discussions.

We have had a number of experiments in radio teaching. The schools in Schenec-ady have done some work along this line. ver our own broadcasting station we ave had a course in Phonetics by Dr. William Tilly of Columbia University. rofessor Philip Molt has given a course

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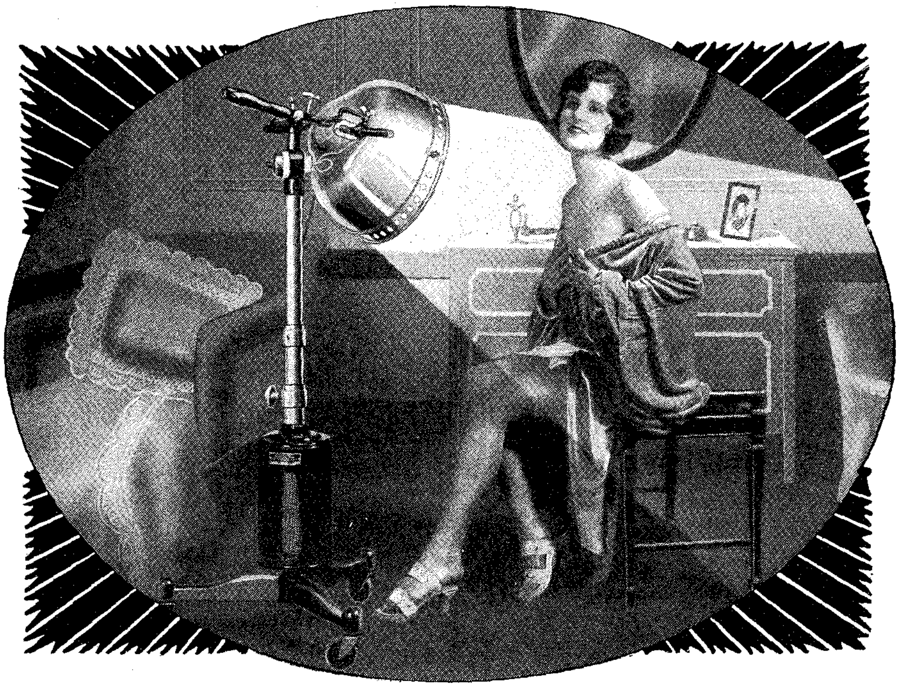

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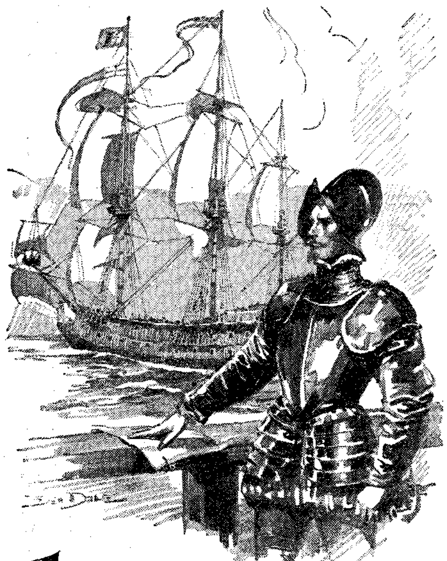

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

in French which was most successful. Beyond doubt, the radio will lend itself admirably to the teaching of languages. Dr. John B. Watson has given a course of lectures in Psychology. We have had other lectures on various subjects. But all this has been unorganized. Radio instruction will work out its own technique in the field of science and literature just as in the field of music. In the past it has not been possible to have a great musical authority give lectures in a school accompanied by a magnificent symphony orchestra. But the radio enables the school to do what American business is doing—adopt the benefits of mass communication.

So when we come to have courses in literature, it will be possible to have the greatest critics and scholars reach the remotest schools and to have the students hear the greatest living authors tell at first hand of their methods.

And now we are apparently about to have another ally in this great university idea. It is television. Think what this will do for students of science and art! Studies in science can be best carried on visually as well as orally. There will be nothing in the scientific world which the lecturer on a scientific subject will not be able to bring to his hearers.

A YEAR-LONG WALK TO SCHOOL

HE banged his head viciously against the table. "Can't you open my head and put the knowledge in?" he exclaimed. The perplexed Siberian student was angry and disgusted with the whole business. Time after time he had read his lesson, but it was no clearer than at first. Other students in the same school, Prof. Waldemar G. Bogoras's Northern College in Leningrad, are just as intent in their pursuit of knowledge, we learn from an account of the work by Elsie Weil in the New York *Herald Tribune* Magazine. The writer tells us in an interview with Professor Bogoras, who recently visited America, of the student who slept with an abstruse volume under his pillow, hoping that he might absorb knowledge in his dreams. Then there was the Tungus boy, Ginjin, who had only one leg and who at fourteen surmounted almost unbelievable barriers to get an education in this school for primitive people. Of Ginjin, Miss Weil writes:

In his cedar forest east of Irkutsk he had heard of Northern College, where native Siberians could learn to write strange charms on white paper.

With one leg, in the Siberian forest and tundra country, he could no longer ride the reindeer or hunt, like the other fellows in his camp. He might as well have been dead.

Night after night he polished his rude slender stump of cedar. Finally it could be strapped with reindeer thongs to his maimed leg. It was clumsy, but with a home-made crutch it would serve.

Then one morning he hobbled off toward Irkutsk, hundreds of miles away. In Irkutsk was a committee which could send him to Leningrad—to Northern College. He does not remember how long it took. Week after week he hobbled along—begging his way from camp to camp and from village to village among his own Tungus people. But, finally, he reached Irkutsk, and sought out the committee. They looked at Ginjin with his home-made wooden leg and his funny crutch. How could they send a boy like that to Leningrad? Stalwart youths were needed—youths who could return to help their tribes.

But Ginjin fired this hesitating committee with his own mighty purpose—and off he hobbled toward Leningrad and Northern College. He studied harder than any American boy would dream of studying. Now he is back again in his cedar forest east of Irkutsk. Not yet sixteen, he is teaching other Tungus children to read and write.

Three hundred other boys from Northeastern Siberia have made that long journey and are now enrolled in Northern College. They have come from twenty-four tribes—among them Chukchis, Tungus, Samoyeds, and Lapps. From a territory twice as large as the whole continent of Europe outside of Russia, from little bands of 500 scattered from Kola, on the Finnish border, to the Chukchi Peninsula in the Arctic Ocean, they have come to the gates of learning.

At Northern College they study for a year or two—and then they go back to the frozen tundras whence they came, carrying their bit of education with them to pass it on to their tribes.

The man who is the brains and soul of this most unique experiment in social education is Waldemar G. Bogoras, Russia's most distinguished ethnologist.

A square-built, rugged man, his white hair and Vandyke beard offering a startling contrast to his bronzed complexion, Professor Bogoras recently came to the United States for the first time in twenty-five years to attend the International Congress of Americanists, and to lecture on primitive Siberian tribes before universities and scientists.

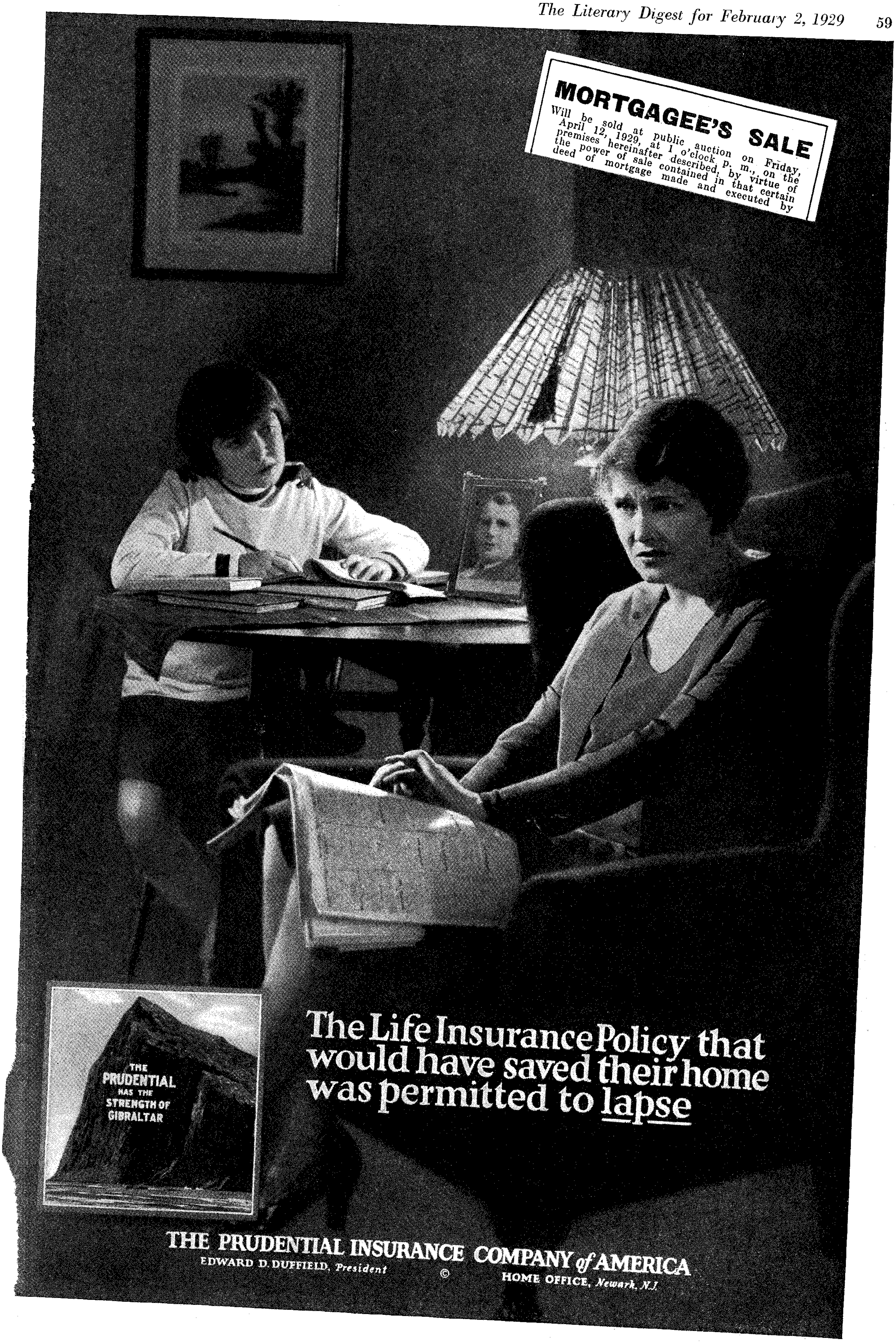
When he talks of his work he opens up tempting vistas into a life that Herman Melville or Joseph Conrad might well have spun into a masterpiece of fiction. Many frozen years has he spent among the tribes of the Northeastern tip of Siberia—the edge of Asia which almost lovingly caresses the Alaskan projection of North America.

Long before airplane week-ends in the Arctic circle had become fashionable Dr. Bogoras was at home in the huts and tents of Siberian tribes, whose customs even today are scarcely known outside the realm of ethnology.

Most of the boys have never seen a horse or a wheat field or tasted bread, potatoes, or any vegetables. They must be introduced to a vegetable diet at the school, for meat is expensive and choice cuts of reindeer steak are impossible to procure in Leningrad.

Many of them have spent their whole lives outdoors on the treeless tundras, with the wind howling around their ears, snugly tucked into thick fur hoods. Others have dwelt in deep forests infested with wolves and bears and eerie with the whispers of invisible spirits, good and evil. Still other boys in the same classroom can tell how they pitched their skin tents along the seal shores of the Arctic.

The students temporarily forget the great open tundras in exchange for a coveted seat in the classroom. As Dr Bogoras puts it: "They are ten thousand



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

years behind civilized nations, but they are so crazy for an education that they want to catch up in two years."

In their zeal they want to stay indoors all day with their books, and it is difficult to persuade them to take necessary exercise. But Professor Bogoras, who understands the Arctic life to which they are accustomed, carefully watches their health. After a winter in Leningrad they grow pale and pine secretly for their rude huts and endless horizons. Then they are sent for a summer to the nearest tundra, where the Dvina River empties into the White Sea, two days by railroad from Leningrad. They come back refreshed and ready for another winter of school.

Their memory, like that of all peoples who have no written language, is phenomenal, we are told. A Chukchi from Bering Straits "copied out forty pages of a Russian primary book without a single error—and without understanding a word he had written." And then:

He went to Professor Bogoras. "Translate it for me."

The first sentence ran like this: "Johnny, let us cut the corn and put the sheaves in the racks."

"How could I translate it?" Dr. Bogoras said. "This boy did not know what corn, or sheaves or racks were."

The boy was angry. "You grudge me your science when we have gladly given you all of ours," he protested.

Dr. Bogoras was at a loss. Finally a cat slinking along the sidewalk gave him an inspiration.

"What is that animal?" he asked the boy who had been in Leningrad only a few weeks.

The boy scratched his head. "I don't know. I never saw that animal before."

Thus the boy was made to understand that he could not grasp the meaning of even a simple Russian book until he was familiar with commonplace Russian objects, taken for granted by any four-year-old Russian boy.

At the same time Dr. Bogoras realized that he would have to write a primary book in Russian, practical for students from twenty-four tribes, who not only do not understand Russian, but who do not even know the language of their classmates.

The book starts out with reindeer and seal, hunting and sledge driving—the daily life known to Chukchi, Tungus, and Samoyed. Gradually toward the end of the book, simple tales of Russian customs gently introduce the student to a life that even after two years must seem a little baffling to him.

What sort of man is Professor Bogoras? He protests strongly against being labeled a scientist, saying, we are told:

"I was a journalist and a novelist. I blundered into science thirty years ago. The Czarist government compelled me to become an ethnologist."

His own story is as fascinating as a novel. Born in 1865, he began his career as a journalist in St. Petersburg and wrote popular fiction and articles for current Russian periodicals. As editor-in-chief of *The People's Will*, the secret radical organ of the time, he became involved with other hot-headed young radicals in the revolutionary movement of 1882. He was arrested and spent five years in the terrible underground prison of Petropavlovskaya.

He refused to lose courage. To pass the time he learned English.

Finally, with seventy of his companions, he was exiled for ten years to the extreme northeastern corner of Siberia. The iron hand of official Russia did not take the trouble to reach 3,000 miles north to Kolymsk. The exiles enjoyed comparative liberty. They were thrown on their own resources, hunted and fished and lived like the natives. Exiled with Bogoras were L. G. Sternberg and W. I. Jochelson, who also later became internationally prominent in ethnography.

Time dragged interminably for the exile. In his prodigal leisure Bogoras began to study the natives. The last few years of his exile he lived entirely in their camps. He slept in their huts, ate reindeer meat, drove reindeer teams and covered 22,000 miles with dog teams.

Unless he chose to walk hundreds of miles across uninhabited tundra country, he had to learn to ride reindeer when he dwelt among the Tungus. The reindeer have weak backs, so the reindeer cowboys must ride on their shoulders, a more precarious feat than broncho-busting. Bogoras learned to manage a reindeer in five days by a series of falls. His Tungus friends caught him each time in midair—kindergarten aviation. He became an expert and entered the reindeer races.

From the tip of the Kamchatka Peninsula to East Cape, in the rim of the Arctic Circle, Bogoras visited the camps of reindeer and maritime Chukchi. He dined with people whose idea of Emily Post etiquette was to snarl like dogs over hastily gulped food. "He can eat like a wolf," said the admiring friends of a young herdsman who daintily stript a whole joint of reindeer of its flesh with his teeth.

Even the shamans, the priests of these northeastern tribes, trusted Bogoras and confided to him many of their secret incantations. In time he himself was regarded as the greatest shaman of them all.

When he had served his term of exile and returned to the capital, he was welcomed by the Academy of Science and asked to read a paper before a special meeting of the society. He wanted to stay in St. Petersburg and resume his career as a novelist. But, as he quaintly phrased it, "I had forgotten the ways of the police." And to the Czar's police it was not becoming in a returned exile to deliver a conspicuous lecture almost under the Czar's nose before an imperial society of savants. The lecture on the Siberian tribes was never delivered. Bogoras was sent into exile again.

At this time, in 1898, the Jesup North Pacific Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History was being organized by Franz Boas, head of the department of anthropology at Columbia University. Professor Boas applied to the Imperial Russian Academy of Science for ethnologists to handle the Russian end of the expedition, which was to make a study of the tribes on both sides of the North Pacific Ocean.

They wrote back, "We have three scientists who are exiles in Siberia: Bogoras, Sternberg, and Jochelson. If you want them you can have them."

For two years Bogoras traveled agai among the Reindeer and Maritime Chukc and together with Jochelson he collected i valuable data on the culture, social syste religion, and language of several Siberi tribes. This now reposes in the publish annals and in the case exhibits of the Ame ican Museum of Natural History.

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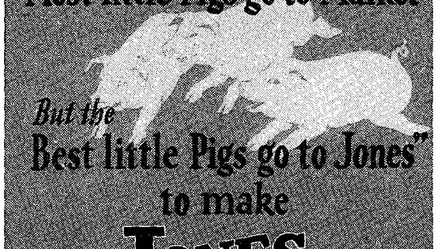

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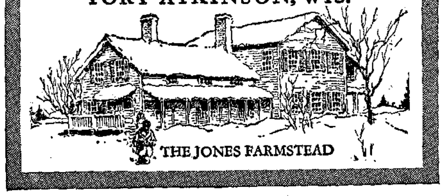

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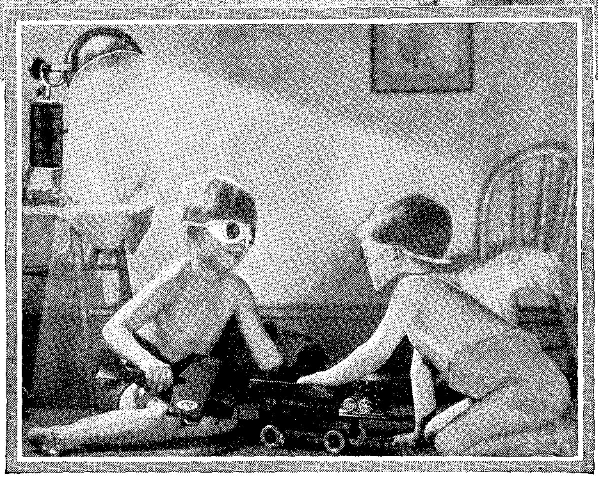

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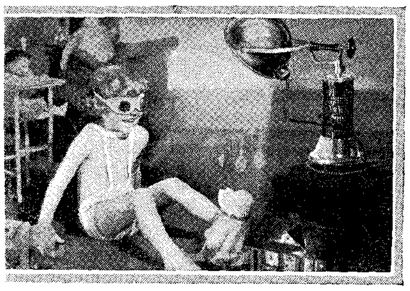

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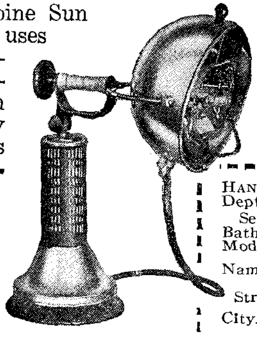

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INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

SOME ADVICE FOR THE INVESTOR IN COMMON STOCKS

IN THE INVESTMENT WORLD, 1928 was preeminently a stock year and not a bond year, and "as far as one can see now, there is not likely to be any material change in this respect in 1929," remarks such an experienced writer on investments as George T. Hughes. So Mr. Hughes thinks it will be of value "to recapitulate the points in which an investor must qualify before he can properly entrust his funds to stocks in preference to bonds." He states six important points which we reprint in the center of this page and then goes on to elaborate these points in a series of financial dispatches for the Consolidated Press.

SIX POINTS FOR THE INVESTOR IN STOCKS

1. He must know the difference between a stock and a bond, a difference not in degree but in kind.
2. He must have capital adequate to permit of diversification. This condition alone will eliminate a good many people.
3. It is desirable, if not essential, that the investor who confines himself to stocks have income other than that from his investments.
4. He should be able to keep in touch with the financial conditions of the corporations represented in his holdings.
5. He should know how to read a financial statement.
6. He should not confuse investment with speculation. So to do is a serious mistake and one apt to have disastrous results for an investor who buys stock exclusively.

"Fundamental" is the investor's understanding of the essential difference between stocks and bonds. As Mr. Hughes puts it:

> Buying of stocks is not simply taking more speculative risk than buying of bonds. In fact, sometimes the risk may be less with the stock, altho that is the exception. The distinction is one of kind and not of degree. The stockholder is a part owner of the property, the bondholder is a creditor. The former is entitled to his share of the profits of the business, if there are any profits. If the business operates at a loss, the stockholder goes without profits. The creditor must be paid whether business is good or bad. Default means bankruptcy for the corporation concerned.

The reason people are now so willing to shift from bonds to stocks is, we are told, "because we are confident that in a growing country with such abounding prosperity as prevails in the United States all the reward will go to those who buy equities." This, of course, is a normal state of mind "in a period of rising prices for stocks," and yet, comes the warning, "unless an investor makes allowance for business reversals, which sooner or later come in all lines and more or less to all companies, his calculations are likely to go amiss."

The risk is minimized, continues the writer, by diversification, which means that only those who have enough capital to allow diversification should invest in stocks rather than bonds. The necessity for diversification is demonstrated by a glance at current industrial history:

> It may be admitted that the industrial outlook is satisfactory, and yet history shows that prosperity is never uniform, that some lines are deprest while the majority are piling up record profits. Look, for instance, at the soft coal, the textile, the sugar, and the railroad equipment industries. All these have suffered more or less during the year just past, and that when the average of business activity was very high.
>
> Suppose now that three or four years ago stocks of companies representing these trades had been selected for investment. The purchaser would have sustained a serious loss, altho he might have been entirely correct in believing that the general industrial situation was sound and improving. If his capital had been large enough to allow him to spread his funds over a large number of stocks in many different groups it would not have been so serious.

There is always the possibility of adverse developments that can not be foreseen, like the displacement of the trolley-car by the automobile or "the shifting of trade centers from one part of the country to another to the disadvantage of one manufacturer and to the gain of another." "The only insurance is diversification."

This brings us to Mr. Hughes's third point, that "those who adopt the policy of confining their investments to common stocks to the exclusion of bonds ought not to be dependent upon the income from their securities." In proof of this proposition we are offered a comparison between stock returns and bond returns during the 1928 market boom:

> At the height of the speculation for the rise, high-grade investment stocks sold to yield in many cases 3 per cent. and less on the money it took to buy them. At the same time sound bonds were bringing over 4 per cent. and good preferred stocks from 5 to 6 per cent.
>
> The contention of the advocates of the common-stock investment theory is, of course, that the market appreciation of the stock over a term of years compensates for the loss of present income, but this is a price which the investor who has no other means of livelihood can afford to pay. Take the case of a widow, for instance, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. If she can get an average of 5 per cent. on bonds and preferred stock, she will have a $5,000 income; but if she takes common stock which gives her only 3 per cent. per share, she will have only $3,000, and the difference in standard of living is obviously large.
>
> It is sometimes practicable to compromise, and this is probably a sensible course, by dividing the sums to be invested between mortgages, bonds, and preferred stocks on the one hand, and common stocks on the other. It will still be true, however, that when the capital is limited and it is necessary to live on the income from investments, that the common stock loses a large part of its attractiveness.

No matter how wide the diversification of stock-holdings, there are bound to be some stocks which will "change their status for the worse." In these cases the thing to do is to sell while the investor can take a comparatively small loss. But this means, we read, that he must be in touch with sources of information. In the first place, information is more easily had about great corporations with widely distributed stock—

> Stock in a manufacturing enterprise in your home town may be a good purchase for you, but it may be a poor risk for me, living in another State. We can both buy such a stock as American Telephone & Telegraph, General Electric, or United States Steel, because all either of us has to do to keep in touch with our investment is to read the financial pages of the daily newspapers.
>
> More or less the same distinction is to be drawn between established businesses and new ones. The former have records which can be consulted before a commitment is made. The latter have to be taken on faith. If then you decide on stocks for your funds, take those that represent equities in national organizations.

It follows naturally that the investor in stocks ought to know something about financial technicalities, altho it will help a good deal if he "has some one on whose judgment he can rely, to do his analyzing for him." Still, one should be able to understand a balance sheet, to realize that cash—or its equivalent in Liberty Bonds or money loaned on call—forms the most significant item of current assets, and that "when a corporation has cash enough to pay all its current debts it is in a strong financial position."

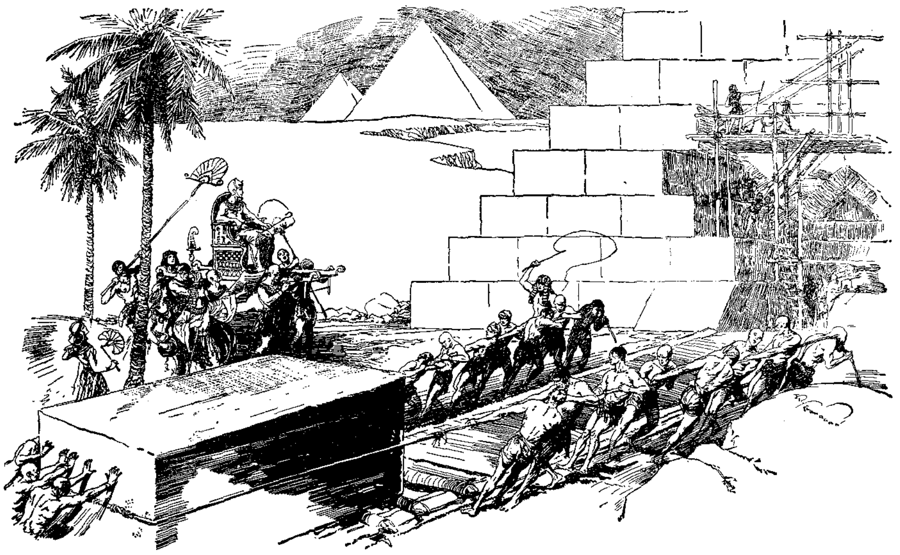
It is often hard to explain the market price of stocks on an earning basis. Sometimes the price is due to extravagant speculation, sometimes it is a discounting of future prospects. In other instances, we ·ead on, it is due to a liberal depreciation policy—"other things being equal that stock is the most attractive on which these harge-offs are the largest." Sometimes, 10 matter how hard an investor studies, it is mpossible for him to tell whether the narket price of the stock is justified. As re read:

> A stock may be apparently attractive ecause it yields a large return at the pre- ailing dividend rate, or it may look in- iting because of a favorable price-earnings atio.
>
> The investment income may be large or he stock may be selling less than ten mes earnings per share and still not be a rofitable investment. The yield may be igh because the dividend is not assured, nd the price on an earnings basis may be w because the prospect is that earnings ill be smaller in the future than in the ast.
>
> The real test is the outlook, either imme- iate, if speculation is the object, or over period of years, if it is investment that is mind. In other words, all the statistics eed to be studied in the light of what may e expected next month, next year or for ome longer term.
>
> So when one comes to analyze a stock he hould not only look to the relation of the rice to the dividend being paid and to the urrent earnings, but he should satisfy imself that the dividend is being covered y an increasing margin of safety, and nat earnings have an upward trend.

Finally, we come to the matter of market ctivity in a stock. This, insists Mr. ughes, "is no guide to its desirability as investment," and here "the rules for ccessful speculation are exactly the oppo- te from those governing prudent invest- ent." The speculator, we are reminded, ants a quick profit from an actively mov- g stock, while the investor is buying for rmanent holding—

> He is satisfied to make his commitments ring a period of market dulness and is illing to wait until other people come to s opinion as to the merit of his stock to ap his reward. This is the theory, but it not an easy one to put into practise. very investor is tempted to buy when her people are buying. Because they e buying, and because consequently the ice is advancing, he is persuaded that e investment is desirable, when, as a atter of fact, no light whatever is thrown the problem which is all important to m.
>
> Similarly, when the stock is entirely glected, perhaps declining, the investor comes convinced that the purchase would unsound, not because of any funda- ental weakness, but because there is a k of speculative interest.
>
> When buying and selling stocks "for a rn," it generally pays to go along with the arket. That is not the course to pursue hen investment is the object. Recog- tion of this distinction is vitally im- rtant just now, when so many investors e turning from bonds to common stocks.

Of course, the market price of a stock akes a difference to the investor, writes r. Hughes in another Consolidated Press spatch—"if you buy shares in a seasoned



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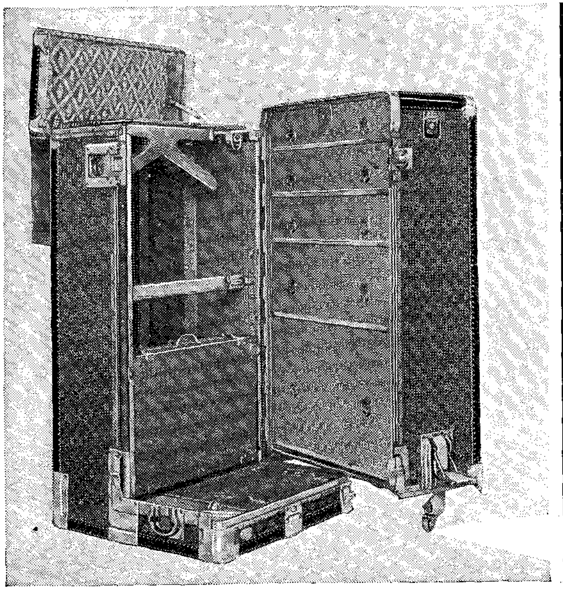

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

and prosperous enterprise at the height o a bull market, you will still have a goo investment, but you will have paid a unnecessarily high price." Unfortunately there is no absolute rule by which one ca tell whether or not the market has discounted the known facts about any individual stock, "but in any case great caution should be used when buying f permanent holdings any stock which ha been the object of an extended speculatio for the rise."

A HAPPY NEW YEAR IN CANADA, TO

THAT this country may expect a continuance of the prosperity so marked i 1928 was the conclusion of authoriti quoted in these columns a few weeks ag Now we are assured that the same is tru of our neighbor across the northern borde With so many proofs of expansion in 192 and with a feeling of confidence in the prospects for 1929, the Canadian Parliamen "will assemble on February 7 with skie fair and the green light shining," write V. M. Kipp from Ottawa to the New Yor *Times*. According to this corresponden in the Canadian capital:

> The new year opens with an undoubte spirit of optimism prevalent in the Maritime Provinces, not long ago steeped i depression and faced by grave economi problems. Production and distribution i the industrial areas of Ontario and Quebe are going from record to record. Th Prairie Provinces are reaping the financi benefit of a crop beyond all precedent, an in the far West British Columbia is safel entered upon a period of unparallele prosperity and of growing influence i national affairs.

Further evidences of Canadian prosperity are set down as follows:

> In eight months of the current fisc year, to November 30, the foreign trade the Dominion had a value of $1,782 528,000, which was an increase of $222 976,000 over the corresponding period 1927. This trade was largely with Gre Britain and the United States, altho it interesting to note that business was do with sixty-four countries.
>
> Mineral output for the past year is estimated at not less than $260,000,00 greater than ever before. An event of fir importance was the arrangement whic gave Canadian interests virtual control ov the world's nickel market, and it is declare the advance in nickel stock issues last ye was worth $100,000,000 to shareholders i this country.
>
> More coal has been mined than for several years, altho the movement to exten into Ontario the market for the Albert product has not met with conspicuo success. Pennsylvania anthracite still the favorite household fuel in Ontario an Quebec, with some progress being made i the distribution of Welsh coal as its pri is brought closer to the American suppl During the year Nova Scotia coal shippe to Montreal by water amounted 1,750,000 tons.

Figures compiled to December 15 show that 3,590,896 freight-cars were loaded, ompared with 3,283,647 in 1927. At Montreal on the Atlantic and Vancouver on he Pacific more ocean-going vessels reported in and out than ever before, and reight and passenger traffic were proortionately greater.

In eleven months, to the end of Novemer, Canadian newsprint mills produced 72,985 tons more than in the correspondng period of 1927, this being an increase f 14 per cent. To some extent the inustry has suffered from overdevelopent, but steps have been taken to achieve tability in what has become one of the ajor lines of Canadian business.

In the year the nine provinces spent 30,000,000 on good roads, and more autoobiles were built and sold than ever bere in a single year. The output for ten onths was 221,188 cars and trucks, and ere is little doubt that complete figures ill show the Dominion has passed England d France to attain second place only to e United States in the manufacture of otor-cars. The million mark in registraon was passed some months ago, and toay there is a registered vehicle to every .8 persons in Canada, as compared to 9.5 year ago, and with the United States tio of one to five persons.

New records were set in the field of conruction, with buildings undertaken to the stimated value of $472,000,000, an inease of 2 per cent. over the prewar cord year of 1912, and beating 1927 by .6 per cent. It is predicted with confience that the half-billion mark will be ached in the present twelve months. ntario and Manitoba reported slight deeases from 1927, but in the other ovinces increases went from 25 per cent. British Columbia to more than 400 per nt. in Nova Scotia.

Trading in listed stocks on the Montreal xchange increased 50 per cent. and estabhed a new high at 10,000,000 shares for e year. On the Montreal Curb Market e turnover amounted to 4,820,501 ares, compared to 3,594,143 in 1927. her Canadian exchanges without excepn were able to report similar activity, d in none of them as the new year opens there any indication of a loss of public erest in securities.

During the year 550,000 horse-power of ctrical energy developed from Canadian ers was added to the 4,800,000 horse-wer available at the beginning of the ar, and the grand total now is twice that ailable at the end of 1923. To-day 00,000,000 is invested in Canadian hydroctric plants. Numerous projects are in initial stages of development, and others in active prospect, which, when comted, will result in an addition to the al installation in the Dominion of more n 2,000,000 horse-power, requiring an estment of at least an additional 00,000,000.

The people of Canada carry life insurce to the amount of $5,550,000,000, or out $570 per capita, and an increase ring the year of $700,000,000. Customs d excise collections for 1928 amounted to 0,750,625, an increase of $21,472,145.

There are to-day forty-four air harbors the Dominion, as compared to twenty-e a year ago, and 333 airplanes in operan, or more than three times the number orded at the end of 1926. For ten nths Canadian railroads showed an inase of $47,520,675 in gross revenues and increase of $21,566,065 in net operating enues. For the first time the Canadian tional System has been able out of

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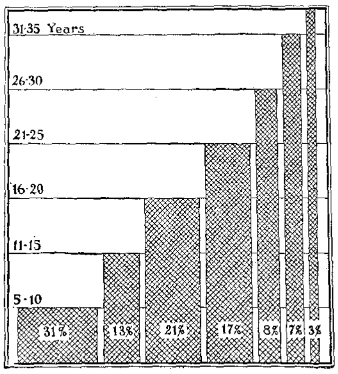

Of the 120 Chief Executives and department heads, 42 have served the Associated System over 20 years, 22 over 25 years, 12 over 30 years, and 3 over 35 years.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

profits to meet the obligations of securities held by the public and to make some return to the national Treasury. Those Canadians whose habit it has been to view with alarm the rail-transportation problem require no better evidence of the new economic stability and progress.

OUR EXPERTS REFORMING CHINESE FINANCES

ONE of the first major steps in the economic rehabilitation of the Chinese Republic is the departure of a large group of American experts to draw up a program of financial reform. This group, it will be remembered, is headed by that expert in making over the financial affairs of governments, Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer. He helped prepare the Dawes plan; he has given advice to a number of countries, including Chile, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico, Guatemala, and Poland. He plans to study the Chinese situation for a full year, and he has taken with him what the newspapers say is the largest corps of experts ever employed by a mission of this kind. According to a news item in the New York *Times*, among the thirty-odd persons who set sail for China late in January were a score of experts in government finance, including currency, public debt, taxation, tariff laws, budgets, railroads, and banking. Dr. Kemmerer was invited to go to China by the Chinese Ministry of Finance. He will have his headquarters in Shanghai, and members of his organization will visit the principal cities of the country to obtain first-hand knowledge. They will make use of data assembled by the Chinese Government. Chinese officials and business men will be asked to make suggestions. Finally—

> When recommendations are decided upon, they will be submitted for the most part in the form of definite projects of law to be promulgated by the Chinese Cabinet or Administrative Council. Each of the proposed laws, however, will be accompanied by an explanatory report to guide the government agencies in effecting the necessary changes and to help the public understand the reasons for the recommendations submitted. Previous missions headed by Dr. Kemmerer have found this to be a more effective way of instituting reforms than the mere submission of a report.

In addition to these advisers, China has appointed an Honorary Economic Advisory Commission, consisting of Owen D. Young, Henry Ford, Gen. J. G. Harbord, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, and Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks. These gentlemen will not go to China but will pass upon the plans of the experts and, perhaps, other matters. Dr. Jenks, writing in the Alexander Hamilton Institute's *Business Conditions Weekly*, calls attention to the "perfectly stupendous problem" that faces Professor Kemmerer and his aids:

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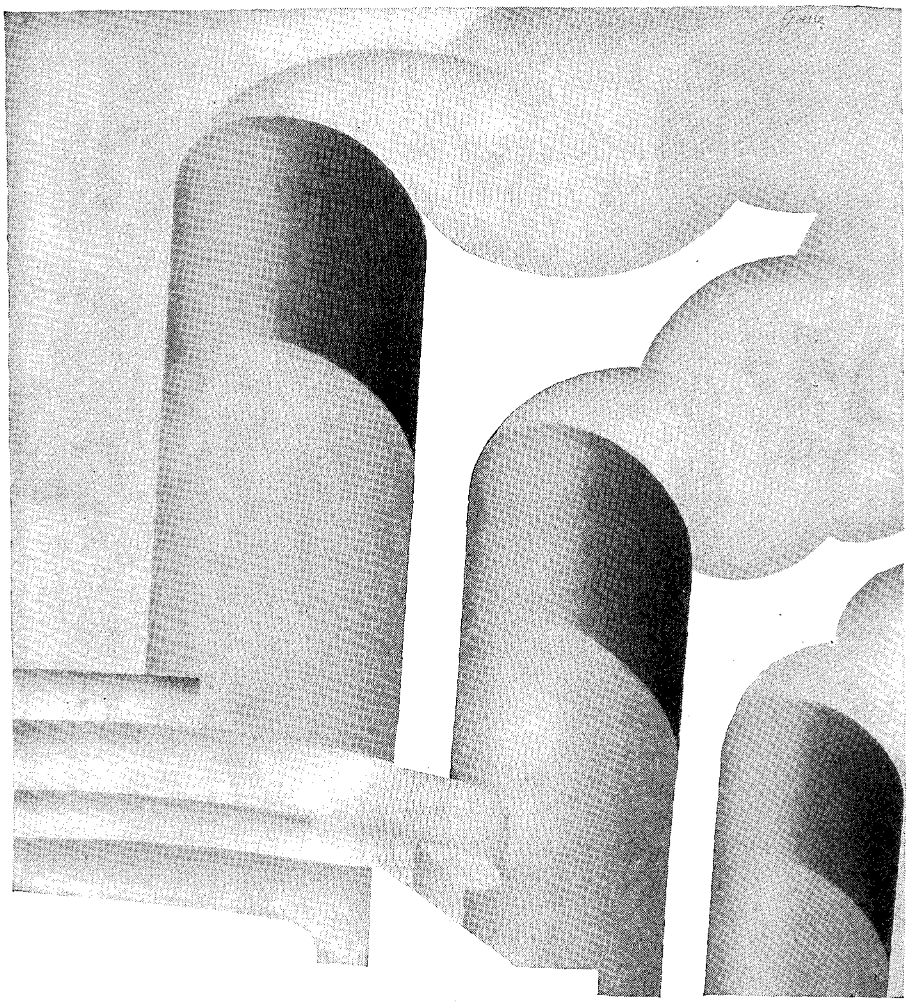
There are probably forty or fifty or more ifferent types of currency in China at the resent time, ranging all the way from ppers of various kinds and values in the fferent provinces to silver "shoes," as ey are called, on account of their shape, hich have to be weighed in order that e may know their exact values. If one ishes to make change with these "shoes," hatchet is useful at times in order to op them up; but ordinarily a "shoe" is ed with coppers for change. If a person s to use these "shoes," as is often done the interior, he carries with him his ales or steelyards, made often of wood. metimes, as in Shanghai, there may be many as five or six or more different nds of Chinese currency that would be epted at the bank, altho the bank would ve each one its proper valuation, and ght quite properly charge two rates of change.

Aside from these there are innumerable nds of paper money, from the foreign nk-notes redeemable in silver, and the rious kinds of Chinese notes issued by e Chinese banks, ordinarily more or less scounted, to the notes issued by the rious cash shops which would be acptable in the immediate locality.

Aside from all this, there are other quesns confronting Professor Kemmerer—nd there is probably no better man alive take the job," says Dr. Jenks—"many which, as, for example, the public debt, e accounting systems, the system of xation, are in a state of the greatest conion." Dr. Jenks, who, by the way, is e head of the Alexander Hamilton Instite, points out that:

> In addition to this committee, Mr. nry K. Murphy has already started for ina and Mr. Ernest P. Goodrich is pecting to go shortly, in order to work t an engineering and architectural plan the City of Nanking, the new Chinese pital; besides taking up the question of pper dredging of the Pearl River and building of great wharves on a plan at may be expanded from time to time er a period of some fifty years, thus king of Canton a real seaport. This is of the very large engineering plans at the Chinese have had in mind for a mber of years. If it can be put through, will be a most important enterprise for development of South China.

China is also asking advice from men former United States Minister Charles Crane, and League of Nations officials, Albert Thomas. She is looking for perts to train her permanent army. All this indicates to Dr. Jenks that the new ublic is in no sense opposed to foreign vice. However, many highly competent versity-trained men are in the National-Government, "and these men, tho corating with the foreigners in working the new plans, will doubtless make up ir own minds entirely independently to the degree to which they will accept advice of the foreign experts." On the er hand, concludes Dr. Jenks, "to work the details of a complete financial and dgetary system for a country like China olves so much highly technical work at one can readily see how eager the inese Government must be to obtain best and most expert foreign advice."



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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

January 17.—The High Council of the Salvation Army decides by a vote of 55 to 8 that Gen. Bramwell Booth is physically unfit to continue as commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army's international organization.

Bacha Sakao becomes Afghanistan's third king within a week, when his rebel tribesmen force surrender of Amir Inayatullah, who succeeded King Amanullah, ousted because of his modernist reforms.

Two hundred people are reported killed and much property damaged by an earthquake in Venezuela.

January 18.—Gen. Bramwell Booth obtains an injunction restraining the High Council from taking further action to replace him as head of the international organization of the Salvation Army.

Dr. Rudolf Hilferding, German Minister of Finance, presents the German budget for 1929, totaling 9,900,000,000 gold marks ($2,356,200,000), showing an increase of 358,000,000 marks ($85,204,000) over the budget for 1928. The chief item of increased expenditure is 312,500,000 marks ($74,375,000) for reparations payments.

The Chinese Government decides to divide China into six areas, Nanking, Loyang, Wuhan, Mukden, Peking, and Southwest China, and to decrease the standing Army to 715,000 men.

January 19.—The Reparations Commission, sitting in Paris, votes approval of the names of Owen D. Young and J. P. Morgan as America's independent representatives on the committee of experts which is to attempt a solution of the reparations problem.

January 20.—The Steel Helmet League, German reactionary militaristic organization, votes to ask for a plebiscite on the question of a monarchy versus the Republic.

An uprising in four provinces of Guatemala is reported suppress by government troops.

January 21.—Ex-King Amanullah, of Afghanistan, is reported to have issued a decree at Kandahar, revoking his abdication from the throne and reassuming the executive power.

January 22.—Dr. Vicente Meja Colindres is officially declared elected constitutional President of Honduras by the Honduras Congress.

The Lithuanian Government ratifies the Kellogg-Briand peace treaty.

DOMESTIC

January 17.—President Coolidge signs the Kellogg-Briand treaty for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

January 18.—Nine people are killed and thirty injured by a tornado sweeping through Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky.

Gov. Henry S. Johnston, of Oklahoma, is impeached on four charges by the State House of Representatives.

January 19.—Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Eugene L. Crawford, and Bishop

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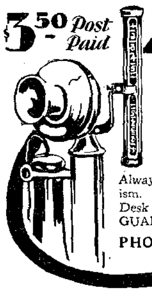

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Thomas Nicholson, dry advocates, publicly challenge Secretary Mellon's disapproval of the Harris amendment to appropriate $25,000,000 additional for Prohibition enforcement, and demand that he support the item.

Stratford Hall, birthplace of Gen. Robert E. Lee, in Westmoreland County, Virginia, is formally transferred to a committee representing the William Alexander Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, as a memorial to General Lee.

January 21.—The Senate confirms, 54 to 27, Roy O. West of Illinois as Secretary of the Interior.

The Oklahoma State Senate accepts the charges filed by the State House of Representatives against Gov. Henry S. Johnston, and he is automatically suspended during trial.

The House adopts the Vinson bill for government supervision of cotton futures transactions on the various cotton exchanges of the country.

Dr. Clarence Cook Little resigns as President of the University of Michigan, and his resignation is accepted by the Board of Regents.

January 22.—The Senate votes, 50 to 27, to adopt a revised form of the Harris amendment to the first deficiency appropriation bill, adding $24,000,000 to the Prohibition enforcement fund.

Seventeen passengers on a bus are killed at Bellevue, Ohio, in a collision with a Lake Shore electric interurban car.

The Cup That Cheers.—Tea, it is ru- ıored, can be improved somewhat by ollowing the Siberian custom and adding ıst a dash of rum. Once when entertain- ıg in Shanghai a friend of mine gave tea thus embellished to a missionary, but erved the ordinary variety to his wife.

"I just can't understand it," the good ıdy remarked about half an hour later. At home John won't touch tea, and here e's having his fifth cup."—*Elsie McCor- ıick in the New York World.*

Scaling Down the Overhead.—It used be said that whenever a Scotchman got London he never went back home— xcept to fetch his brother. That notion out of date, according to Lord Dewar, ho remarked recently, "There are not early so many Scotchmen traveling down London as there used to be. They get orn in London nowadays to save the re."—*Boston Transcript.*

Welcoming the Missionary.—A serious- oking stranger called upon Mr. Biggs, ıook his hand limply and remarked:

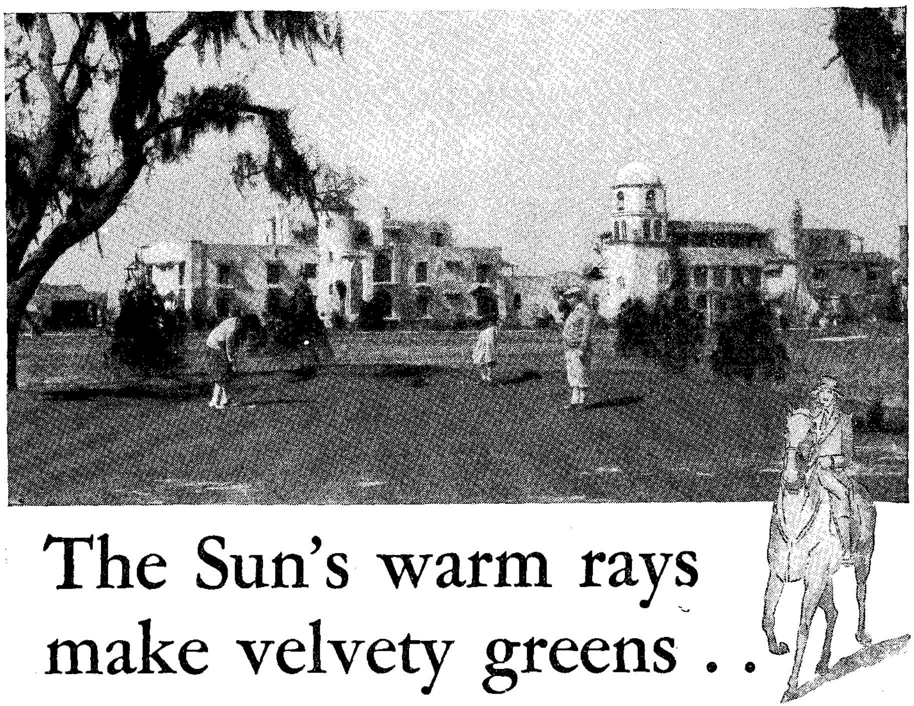
"I am representing the Association for ıe Suppression of Profanity. I want to ıke the evil language clear out of your e."

"Come here, Maria!" yelled Mr. Biggs, ıere's a man wants to buy our car."— *uluth News-Tribune.*

Gittin' Squar'.—SQUIRE GREEN— Mandy, after I die, I wish you would arry Deacon Brown."

MANDY—"Why so, Hiram?"

SQUIRE—"Well, the deacon trimmed me ı a hoss trade once."—*Women's World.*



The Sun's warm rays make velvety greens . .

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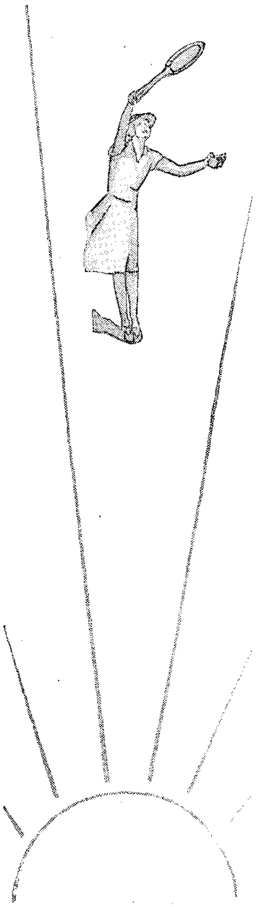

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Great for Boxing.—For sports wear wooden gloves have already appeared.—*Savannah News.*

Breaking a Habit.—When the plumber died his wife took no chances. She buried his tools with him.—*Life.*

Tough Kids.—Military brushes for boys with genuine bristle and ebony backs.—*Ad in the Buffalo Courier.*

Prairie Beau Brummel.—Chicago Gunman (to valet)—"Which gun shall I wear to the banquet to-night, Hawkins?"—*Life.*

Linking 'Em Up.—The new device automatically couples air and steam hose between passengers and freight cars.—*Los Angeles Times.*

Life Is Like That.—A little fellow of our acquaintance wants to know why vitamins were put in spinach and cod-liver oil instead of in cake and candy.—*Boston Transcript.*

Mass Production.—It reminds us of what Miss Kate Sproehnle said when she was asked for the tenth time to contribute to the fund for Be-Kind-to-Animals Week. "It'd be cheaper," said Miss S., "to buy a horse and be kind to it."—*F. P. A. in the New York World.*

Present Arms!—He—"You are the breath of my life."

She—"Let's see you hold your breath."—*Daily Oklahoman.*

Pass the Lather.—Teacher—"What do they call the instrument the French use for beheading people?"

Bobby—"The Gillette, I think."—*Life.*

Treat 'Em Rough.—

WIFE SHOT BY
MATE IMPROVES
—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

And Endurance a Bequest.—Love is a quest and marriage a conquest, says a contributor. And, to carry the scheme through, we'll say divorce is an inquest.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

Wild Party.—Women Federal prisoners and girls in the county clinic were given a party by the El Paso League of Women Voters one day last week. Coke and hot chocolate were served.—*El Paso paper.*

Literary Triumph.—"Hurrah! Five dollars for my latest story."

"Congratulations, young man. From whom did you get the money?"

"From the express company. They lost it."—*Lowell Citizen.*

Say It with Snores.—Wife—"I think I hear burglars. Are you awake?"

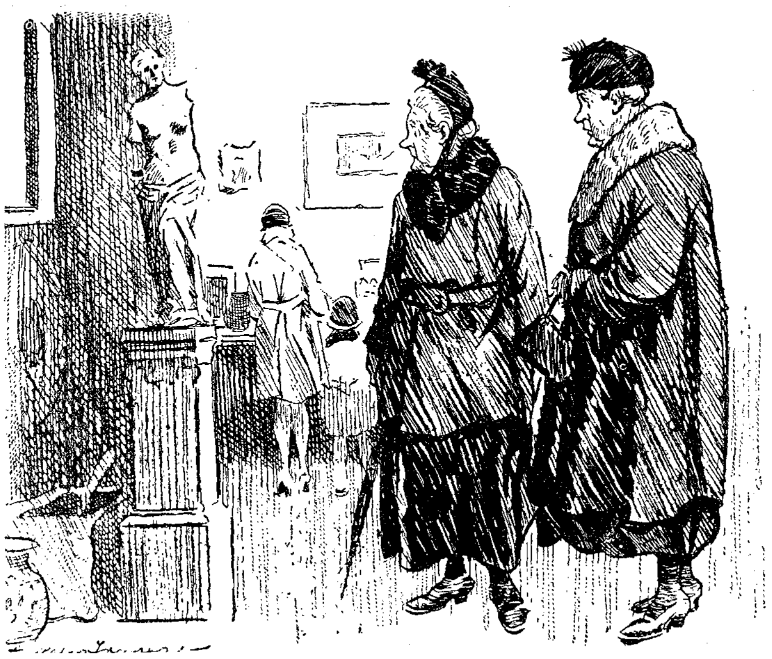
Husband—"No."—*Muskogee Phœnix.*

Combination Bargain.—For Sale—Dining table and lady and men's roller skates, cheap.—*Ad in California paper.*

Name, Please!—"I have somebody's lawnmower."

"Whose?"

"That's what I want to know. I'd like to return it and borrow a snow-shovel."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*



"Don't look as tho her married life was a 'appy one."

—*London Calling.*

Vanished Glory.—Money talks, but none of us would believe the old dollar if it started telling us what it used to buy.—*Boston Transcript.*

Can Florida Equal This?—Los Angeles, Dec. 30 (A.P.). T. M. Turner, 5 years old, a service station operator, shot and killed his wife here to-day.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Domestic Calendar.—Wat—"When was your new baby born?"

Knott—"Between the second payment on the radio and the eighth on the auto."—*The Pathfinder.*

Beats the Stork.—

Seven-Months-Old
Baby Is Delivered
By Airplane Mail
—*Dallas News.*

Popular Culture.—

I know a little History;
Some Verses, too, by heart;
I know a little Science;
I know a little Art.

I know a little Latin;
I know a little Greek;
He runs a little restaurant;
I eat there every week.
—*R. C. O'Brien in Judge.*

It's Getting to Seem So.—Man Had Been Run Over by Two Autos, Tracks Show. Believe He Died a Natural Death.—*Kane (Pa.) paper.*

His Awakening.—"Did you know what love was before you met me?"

"Yes, but I didn't know what work was."—*Muskogee (Okla.) Daily Phœnix.*

Hush-a-by Baby.—It is suggested that various London commercial activities should be broadcast. We trust that no attempt to transmit Billingsgate Fish Market will be made until the Children's Hour is safely over.—*London Humorist.*

Claims of Hygiene.—". . . and that such proper ventilation shall be construed to mean at least one door and one widow in each sleeping room."—*Minnesota State Health Laws and Regulations.*

Like Angels' Robes.—Boy (reading aloud)—"'John appeared in immaculate evening dress.' What does 'immaculate' mean?"

Elder Sister—"No gravy stains on it."—*Punch.*

Extra Baggage—Conductor (after stumbling over obstacle in the aisle)—"Madam, you must not leave your valise in the aisle."

Colored Lady—"Fo' de lan' sakes, dat ain't no valise; dat's mah foot."—*Muskogee Daily Phœnix.*

Paternal Government.—The couple wanted to take their children along to jail, but Federal authorities intervened and the children are being cared for by fiends.—*Ventura (Cal.) paper.*

The Needle, Watson.—A church bell weighing 1½ cwt. has been stolen at Hendon. Evidently somebody is determined to attract the waitress's attention in a tea shop.—*London Humorist.*

Garrulous Georgiana.—

I once met a girl from old Ga.
Who danced with a cute leaning ta;
But her chat could affa
No pleasure—she ba
By talking of men down in Ga.
—*C. B. in the Boston Transcript.*

Bullet-Proof.—"Enameled Baby's Unbreakable Mug, decorated in attractive assorted kiddy designs."—*Advertisement in Chicago mail-order catalog.*

Our home merchants don't keep enameled babies in stock, either with or without unbreakable mugs. These enameled babies must have been born in Chicago, where most anything is liable to happen.—*Brown County (Ind.) Democrat.*